# THE LITERARY DIGEST

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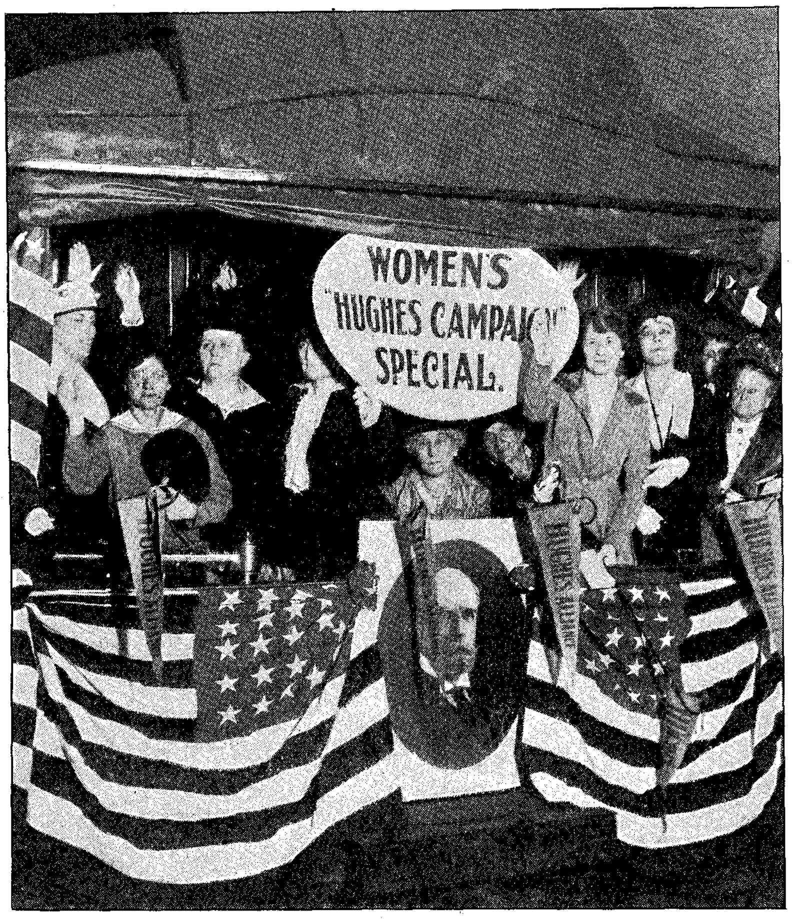
**THE FIVE BIG DOUBTFUL STATES**—*To 50,000 readers of* THE LITERARY DIGEST, *in the five big doubtful States of New York, New Jersey, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, we have addrest inquiries as to their vote in the Presidential election of 1912 and their vote in the election of 1916. The replies will be tabulated in next week's issue, dated November 4, 1916. Those of our readers who are not subscribers should order* THE LITERARY DIGEST *in advance from their newsdealers, as the edition is limited.*

## POLITICAL REPORTS FROM 3,000 COMMUNITIES

WE ARE FORTUNATE in having readers in every State in the Union, and, in fact, in every part of every State, and a few weeks ago we called upon these friends to act as reporters, or special correspondents, and tell us how local feeling is running for and against the Presidential candidates. Thousands have responded, and our replies cover the country from east to west and from north to south. The answers are widely scattered, and we are of course not so rash as to assume that a few score replies from any State will forecast its vote on November 7, but they afford a "straw," and that is the object of this inquiry. The most significant fact about it is the wide and varied representation of the American voting public that it embodies. The expressions of opinion here recorded come from men and women of all classes and occupations. They are reports of canvasses made by clergymen, physicians, lawyers, men in public office, men in the employ of Federal, State, or municipal governments, manufacturers, bankers, farmers, merchants, mechanics, insurance agents, clerks, dentists, druggists, railroad men, traveling salesmen, and others. In our request made in these pages under date of September 16 it will be recalled that we were not seeking to learn the individual vote of any person, but wished to have a report upon the feeling toward the parties in the circle of a man's or a woman's daily occupation and residence. While some of our informants have obviously considered only their personal view-point, the vast majority of more than 3,000 replies show the trend of sentiment in all parts of the forty-eight States, and also in the District of Columbia, where, altho citizens do not vote, political interest is keen. As an instance of the scope of this inquiry we may mention the conductor of a train running from Washington, D. C., to San Francisco, who questioned passengers on his route, and also a traveling man who interviewed about one hundred persons with whom he came in contact, whom he described as business men, traveling salesmen in various lines, hotel clerks, porters, and innkeepers. It will be seen, therefore, that practically every line of activity is here represented. The two questions we asked our readers were: Which was the most popular candidate in your neighborhood in 1912 and which is the most popular in 1916? The replies showed that Taft was favored in 1912 in 366 communities reported and Roosevelt in 1,366, making a Republican and Progressive total of 1,732. Wilson was favored in 1912 in 1,401. This year in the same communities



A PICTURESQUE NOVELTY OF THE CAMPAIGN.

Republican woman orators traveled in a special train from coast to coast to win voters for their candidate in the northern belt of States.

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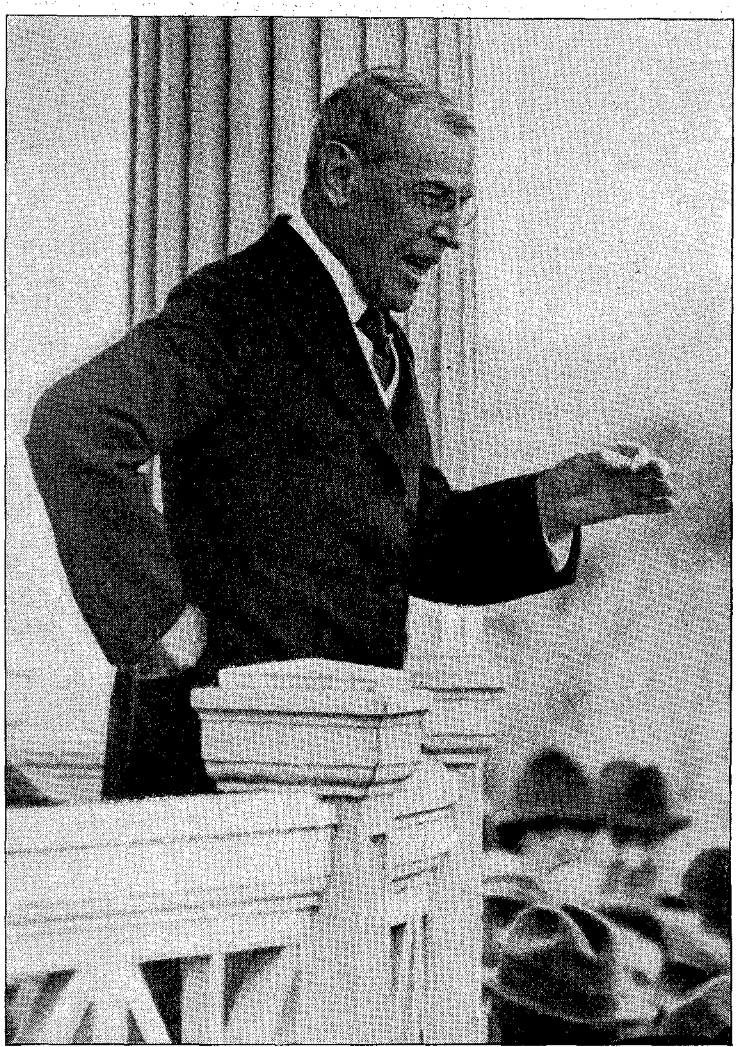
Hughes has 1,495 favoring replies and Wilson 1,771. Allowance of course has to be made for States conceded to Hughes or Wilson, as in the "solid South," where the Democratic candidate receives 365 favoring replies and the Republican 48.

Our correspondents found few communities likely to vote the prohibition ticket. In fact, several Prohibitionists wrote that while they are going to vote the ticket of that party, the locality in which they live would be either Republican or Democratic. The Socialist vote is comparatively small, as out of our 3,000 replies only forty-seven report their towns in favor of Mr. Benson. On the other hand, Republican and Democratic informants not infrequently note that the Socialist vote in their neighborhood will be stronger this year than before. Thus an Alabaman writes that as usual the majority in his State "will go the way of the solid South—Democratic"; yet he adds, "the Socialists seem to be gathering a goodly number of voters into their fold, especially among the miners of North Alabama."



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AT SHADOW LAWN, OCTOBER 16, 1916.

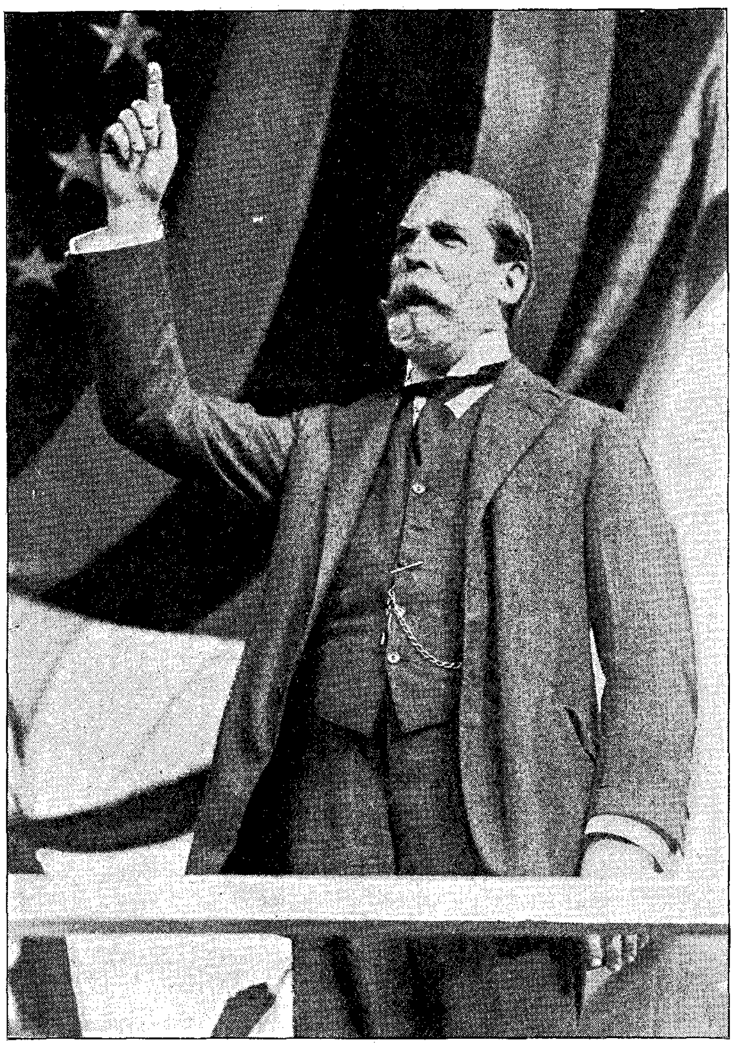
"The Democratic party . . . is the only party that has not died. I can ascribe that to only one thing. The Democratic party may have been inefficient upon occasion, it may have been misled upon occasion, but it has always had a soul under its jacket. It has always had its sympathies in touch with the great body of the struggling mass of the people."

Political observers throughout the country seem to have established as a maxim that the result of the election of 1916 depends on how the Roosevelt vote of 1912 turns. In States that are being classed as doubtful, 403 report that the Progressives of their localities will go to Wilson this year and 464 say their Progressive friends will vote for Hughes. If we examine all our returns in detail we find that in the six New England States 45 informants report Taft was the favorite among their friends in 1912, 69 say Roosevelt, and 45 say Wilson. This year 126 reports favor Hughes and 38 favor Wilson, showing a Republican gain. In the seven Middle Atlantic States, from New York to West Virginia, the reports indicate a close race. The 1912 reports are as follows: Favoring Taft, 79; Roosevelt, 262; Wilson, 219. In the same section 1916 reports are: Favoring Hughes, 348; Wilson, 234. In the Southern States from North Carolina to Texas the Progressive vote in 1912 was too small to make any appreciable difference in the election of 1916.

Approaching the Middle Western States that lie east of the Mississippi, we find that in 1912 in 582 communities Taft led in 87; Wilson, 183; and Roosevelt, 263. In 1916 we find the ones favoring Hughes are 317; Wilson, 236, showing a sharp Democratic gain. In States west of the Mississippi, excluding Arkansas and Oklahoma, to the Rockies and Pacific Coast the neighborhoods that report favoring Taft in 1912 were 40; Wilson, 208, and Roosevelt, 211. In 1916 those favoring Hughes are 246; Wilson, 226—virtually a tie. From Colorado to the coast we have reports of 1912, favoring Taft, 93; Wilson, 228; Roosevelt, 477. In 1916 the reports favoring Hughes are 337 and Wilson 502, a very striking Democratic gain. Of most interest about these figures are the returns from Utah, which, with Vermont, are the only States Taft carried in 1912. Utah reports of communities favoring Taft in that year number 36; Wilson, 6, and Roosevelt, 7. In 1916 reports favoring Hughes number 12 and Wilson 34. In Idaho, Hughes and Wilson are said to split even this year, while in 1912 Taft and Roosevelt combined reports of favor number 29 to Wilson's 11. In Washington, Roosevelt in 1912 was favored in 131 neighborhoods reported to 15 for Wilson and 9 for Taft. This year the returns are 72 for Hughes and 98 for Wilson. In Oregon, Wilson and Roosevelt have each 34 favoring reports for 1912, while Taft has 15. This year Hughes is credited with 47 and Wilson with 39, showing little change. California's figures are especially notable because of the conflict in that State between the Progressives and the standpat Republicans. Altho Taft was not on the ticket in 1912, reports favoring him number 8. Wilson is credited with 61 favoring communities that year, and Roosevelt with 211. This year Hughes is credited with 113 favoring reports and Wilson with 183, just three times his 1912 report. Turning to the great deciding States, such as New York, New Jersey, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, we discover that in the Empire State Taft and Roosevelt together have 109 favoring reports for 1912 and Wilson has 65. This year Hughes is credited with 137 and Wilson with 46, a sharp Democratic reversal. In Ohio in 1912 Taft and Roosevelt together have 88 neighborhoods reported favorable to them, and Wilson 57, while in 1916 Hughes is credited with 78 and Wilson with 64. We receive from Indiana 1912 reports favoring Taft and Roosevelt that number 37, while Wilson is credited with 43. For 1916 Hughes and Wilson each is credited with 42. In Illinois Taft and Roosevelt together in 1912 are credited with 127 favoring reports and Wilson with 36. In 1916 Hughes receives 100 and Wilson 62.

That the election of 1916 depends chiefly on the independent voter is the information given to us from various sections of the country, and as an indication of this independence we note a few replies from such a Republican stronghold as Maine, where one of our correspondents reports that a large percentage of voters who supported the Republican ticket in the September State election will support the Democratic ticket in the national election. Then in the solid South, which is conceded to Mr. Wilson, reports show that the Democratic party is not wholly loved. In Georgia, for instance, we are told that there will be a heavy "protest vote" because of dissatisfaction with the Democratic administration. President Wilson is blamed for his attitude on the cotton question in 1914, and from Florida and Mississippi come complaints against him on his tariff attitude. In Texas, especially along the border, our informants advise us, he is held in disesteem on account of his Mexican policy, and we hear that El Paso voters, for instance, will vote the Democratic ticket because they are Democrats, but hope to see it defeated. In defense of Mr. Wilson's Mexican policy, we have word from a strong Democrat in a strongly Democratic district of New Mexico who tells us that "this Mexican war-waif was left on the steps of the White House on the 4th of March, 1913, by a stout person wearing a relieved expression, who took a turn around the block to come back and join the crowd that jeered the householder who was fighting to save his spectacles from the frenzied foundling."

And when we pass into California, which was carried by Mr. Roosevelt in 1912, and where many still consider him the man, we find indications that give Mr. Wilson a slight advantage over Mr. Hughes in the claim to the Progressive vote. On the other hand, it is predicted that the lower half of the State will go Republican and the northern half Democratic. In the State of Washington it is of interest to note that this year, as we are informed by an editorial writer on a paper which is supporting Hughes, "Republican leaders all over the State" acknowledge that Washington has become "doubtful." Hughes is reported by this informant to be "an unsatisfying nominee," and it will be found later in these pages that the report is frequent from the Far West that the Republican candidate made a bad impression by his campaign tour in that section. They blame him for the destructive criticism of his speeches and they say that the West loves a "booster, not a knocker." They demand that he should have spoken constructively and have refrained from his severe criticism of the President, and as one man puts it: "We have found out what Mr. Hughes has hidden in those whiskers. It's a hammer."



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AT HASTINGS, NEB., OCTOBER 16, 1916.

"If America will stand firm for her known rights, they will be recognized by every nation on earth. . . . We are in favor of the maintenance of international law, of American rights, of American peace. We are in favor of a peace in which an American citizen can walk with his head erect anywhere and not apologize for his existence."

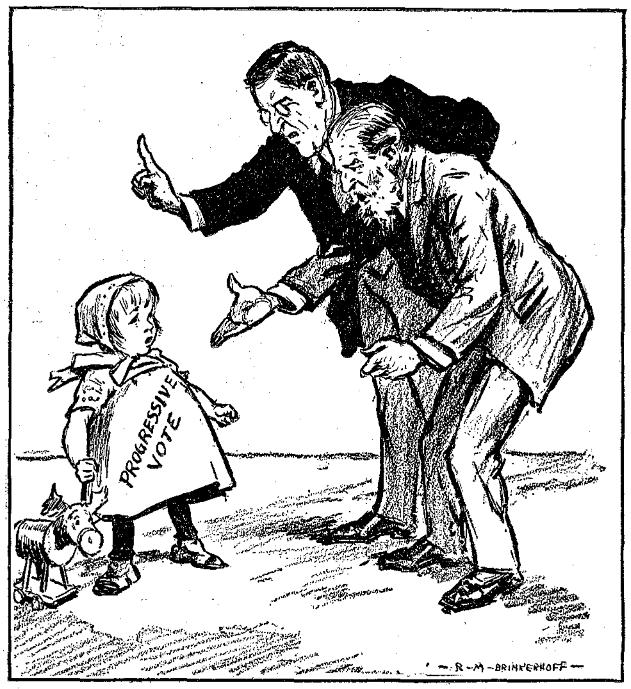
Coming through the Middle West, where we hear reports of many Republicans who are now going to vote the Democratic ticket for the first time, we also hear of many Democrats who are going to shift to Hughes, because of Mr. Wilson's "pro-British war-policy," and because of his action in the eight-hour-law legislation. We hear, too, of German localities where the vote was formerly Democratic, but will now be Republican, and yet there are such localities where our advices state that the German-Americans will not vote for Hughes because they think he is only a figurehead for Roosevelt, and that Roosevelt would have a lot to say in the Administration if Hughes were elected. On the Eastern seaboard business interests are stout in their support of Mr. Hughes, according to our informants, and Mr. Wilson is criticized for his "surrender" to union labor in the recent railway dispute.

## REPLIES FAVORING MR. HUGHES

Wise political observers will sometimes learn more from small indications of the political drift here and there than from a mere count of noses, and we have received many interesting and significant bits of information of this sort. We shall give those favoring Mr. Hughes first, as we pursued the opposite plan in our recent straw vote of union labor. As an instance of straight Republican feeling we quote from one informant who writes:

> "I cover a fifty-mile territory in the neighborhood of Boston, selling securities. It is only when I find a man afraid of losing a dollar by a change of Administration that I find a Wilson man. A liquor-dealer controlling many votes told me that no longer would he vote the Democratic ticket, and that he would, for the first time, vote the Republican ticket this year and forevermore. Wilson has finished me."

From Boston also another correspondent writes that he finds many thinking men and business men strongly in favor of Mr. Hughes, and not a few of them voted for Mr. Wilson in 1912, "largely through their fear of putting Roosevelt in." A third Boston business man gives his impressions, gathered not in one locality but in several Northern States as widely separated as Maine and Kansas, where he found support of Mr. Hughes overwhelming, as exprest by persons representing all three leading parties in 1912. From Providence, R. I., a professional man writes that in his office in 1912 there were five men, of whom two were for Wilson, two for Roosevelt, and one was not a voter. This year of the same five men four are solid for Hughes, especially since the eight-hour law was enacted, and the fifth man will probably vote for Hughes. If the Republicans can "lick Dan McGillicuddy down in the Lewiston and Auburn, Maine, districts as they did in the Maine election, they can bury Woodrow on the 7th of November." From Waterbury, Conn., one of our inquirers reports that he found eleven Hughes supporters to three Wilson supporters; and a Brooklyn, N. Y., man who is a Federal employee, writes that of sixteen voters known to him, of whom fourteen voted for Wilson in 1912, only one will vote for him this year. The other fifteen will vote for Hughes. In a Hudson River town one inquirer reports that in 1912, the strength of Wilson and Roosevelt was about equal, with odds of twelve to seven on Wilson. This year the odds are eight to five on Hughes, and the explanation is offered that the eight-hour law "disgusts everybody." From German-American sections in the vicinity of New York City, even where the district is Democratic, we are told that careful observation reveals that the sentiment throughout is against Wilson and for Hughes. Reports from New Jersey also give the German-American vote to Hughes. From a manufacturing concern in Philadelphia we hear that the proportion of twelve voters to one is for Hughes, and from another company the proportion is given as thirteen to one, while a third correspondent predicts for Hughes a majority of more than 300,000 in the Keystone State. Mention has been made above of the protest vote promised from Georgia, which is among those States that political observers concede to Wilson in the solid South. On this subject a correspondent in Atlanta writes:



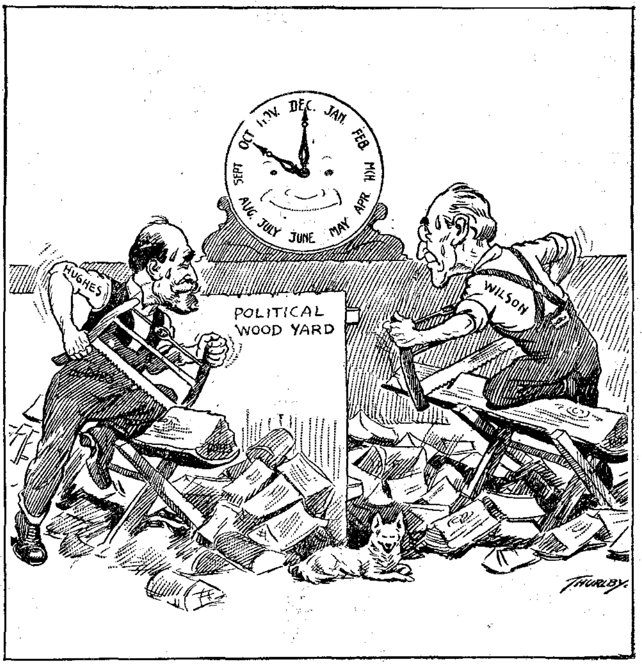
SAY "PAPA!"

—Brinkerhoff for the Central Press Syndicate.

> "The South is Democratic largely because it fears negro postmasters and negroes in other positions which can be filled by white men. The tariff is less of an objection. Many Southern business men favor a reasonably high tariff. If tradition could be set aside, Wilson and Hughes would run a very close race in Georgia. Wilson will win because tradition is still in the way. People who vote for Hughes are in the class of those who have studied the principles involved; those who favor Wilson are generally to be divided into two classes: those who vote blindly in the Democratic fold and those who have a political ax to grind or hope to share in the Democratic plunder."

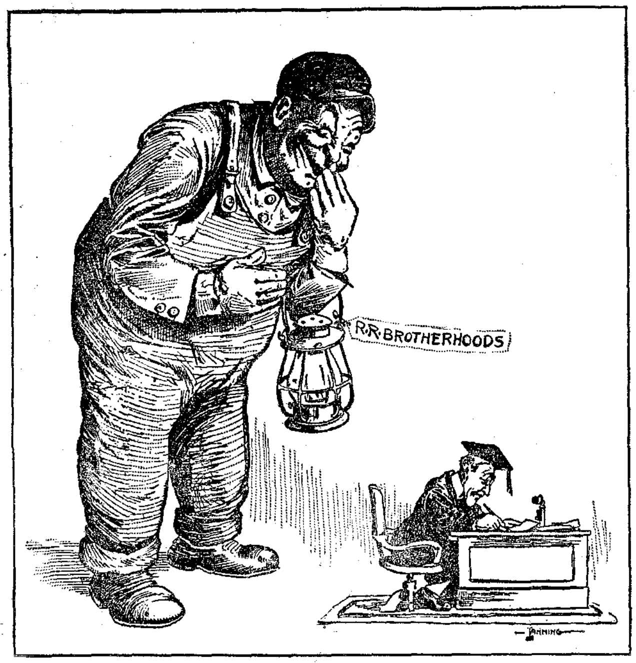
Traveling north to the midway States of Kentucky and Tennessee, we find one report from the Blue Grass State, which is said to be good for all the Eastern territory of the commonwealth, that Taft was the favorite in 1912 and Hughes is the favorite now. Our informant disavows political bias and tells us that he himself favors Wilson. In Tennessee we hear from a man in the lumber business that among his associates, who are business men, dozens of Democrats are supporting Hughes, and a county clerk writes that in his section sentiment is ten to one in favor of the Republican candidate. In this State another informant who is for Wilson tells us that "now the heads of railroads, manufacturers, and bankers are out for Hughes and against Wilson because of his eight-hour-day action." From Cincinnati, in doubtful Ohio, we receive a newspaper clipping containing a picture of ammunition being loaded on a transatlantic liner, and our correspondent accompanies it with the remark that "this is one of the reasons why Mr. Wilson will receive an awful beating at the polls this fall, because of his 'neutraity' and pro-British attitude. Watch us 'hyphenate' him." Then from East Liverpool we hear that "this is a high-tariff community, as it is a manufacturing town, and it is all standpat Republican." In Illinois one correspondent who helped to elect Wilson says that "in a bunch of eight men recently, six of them said they had voted for Wilson, but they would never do it again," and another informant writes from Chicago that he is not so much for Hughes as for the men back of him whose "governing policies can't help but give us a better record than the present." We hear, too, that in a poll taken in one of the largest banks in Chicago, 61 votes favored Hughes and 26 favored Wilson. From Springfield word comes that the county has 20,000 votes, and was carried by Wilson in 1912, but that it will give Hughes a large plurality this year. From Detroit we hear that Michigan will give to Hughes a plurality of 100,000 or more, and a lawyer in Benton Harbor tells us that he does not know of a single Republican either of the standpat character or of the Progressive who intends to vote for President Wilson, while he knows a number of Democrats who say openly they will vote for Hughes. A manufacturer in Saginaw reports that "unquestionably the drift is in favor of Mr. Hughes," and he adds:

> "There is no question but that President Wilson has steadily lost confidence among the more intelligent class of voters—particularly employers and men who, apart from their political interests, feel a responsibility for the future of the country. Employed classes, we believe, are taking a more intelligent view of the situation than ever before, and, unless we are entirely mistaken, there is going to be a large independent vote that will be less influenced by union domination than for many

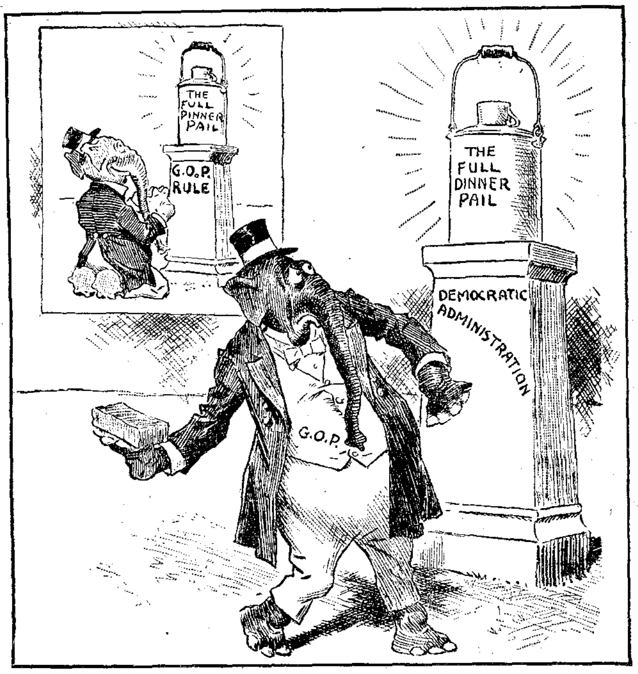


NO EIGHT-HOUR LAW HERE.

Thurlby in the Seattle *Times*.



"THE BUSINESS OF GOVERNMENT IS TO SEE THAT NO OTHER ORGANIZATION IS AS STRONG AS ITSELF."—WOODROW WILSON, SEPTEMBER 23, 1916. —Lanning in the Providence *Journal.*



O, WHAT A CHANGE!
—De Mar in the Philadelphia *Record.*

CARTOON SHRAPNEL FROM BOTH SIDES.

years. Mr. Gompers and his organization have overplayed their game."

From Wisconsin a State Senator writes as follows:

"I have just returned from Madison, where we have the convention required by the primary law to be held for the purpose of formulating a platform. I took occasion to ascertain the situation from the persons present from throughout the State. Many report persons who voted for Wilson four years ago that will now oppose him. Our guardsmen on the border are reported to me by a former Wilson Republican to be almost unanimously for Hughes. They are angry at being retained away from their homes and business without cause.

"I learned from members of the convention that their respective communities will vote for Hughes. It is a mistake to class Wisconsin as a doubtful State. I believe from my knowledge of the situation that Wisconsin will give Hughes from 50,000 to 100,000 majority. The bets on the gambling board in Milwaukee indicate this."

In Milwaukee one correspondent tells us that the Progressives as a rule will vote for Hughes, and he knows three old friends, all Democrats, who will vote for the Republican candidate because "Wilson is too pro-British." Another informant tells us that of those he questioned most are of German birth or extraction, and neither candidate is popular, but "they will for the most part vote for Mr. Hughes as the lesser of two evils." In Iowa, in a section which is normally Republican, most dissatisfaction is exprest with Wilson for his Mexican and foreign policies, and in agreement with this correspondent is a banker who says also that the Progressives and Republicans are united now, and as the Democratic vote is "chiefly derived from German farmers, who this year to a man are for Hughes, I can see no reason why Hughes will not receive the old-time Republican majority in Hardin County of 22,000 or more." We hear, too, that the German-Americans in Nebraska will vote largely for Hughes, and a lawyer in Kansas who says that he is not in politics writes from Topeka as follows:

"Recently I have had occasion to meet people from many parts of Kansas and have had occasion to visit the parts where I know the people best. I believe that President Wilson will get the Democratic vote and very little, IF ANY, more. Governor Hughes will get the full Republican vote and practically all of the Progressive vote. Here in Topeka several Progressives who NEVER, NEVER would come back are going to vote for Governor Hughes, and I do not know even one that is going to vote for President Wilson. Governor Capper, Republican, will be reelected by an overwhelming majority, and the national ticket will not be far behind."

Another Kansan, who is a traveling man in his own State and in Oklahoma, Colorado, and Missouri, writes:

"This is the ninth consecutive Presidential campaign year that I have been on the road, mixing with all classes and grades of men, and must say that there is less enthusiasm manifested on political issues than I have ever seen. People in hotels and on trains seem to be giving politics less attention than I have ever observed in any previous campaign since the close of the Civil War.

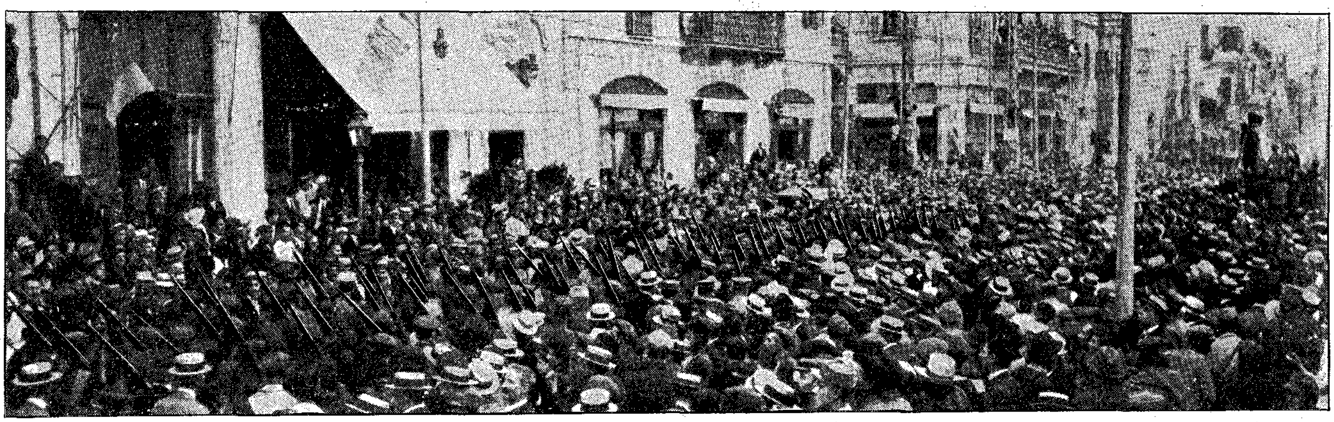
"I can only account for this condition from the fact that there appears to be less difference in the pending issues between the two leading parties than ever before during the period named, and as there is no hope of either of the other parties being successful, the masses don't seem to enthuse to any great extent in the territory over which I travel.

"The writer always has been a Republican, and sees no reason as yet for voting any other ticket, but personally I don't feel the anxiety that I have felt in former years, and among the few that I have interviewed on this subject I find some that say they will change their vote this year, but in about equal numbers, from one party to the other. I might say, in conclusion, that the prospect is that the Socialist vote in Oklahoma will be larger this year on national issues than ever before, and that the trend of public sentiment in the West seems to favor the Republican candidate."

An attorney in Guthrie reports that Roosevelt was the popular candidate there in 1912, and that now the local feeling is for Hughes, and that the "Hughes sentiment is growing." The Wilson "wobble" is not popular, we are told, and there is "no divided feeling now as in 1912." A Denver correspondent writes that the local feeling as outwardly exprest is for Wilson, but he adds that "the thinkers are not talking," and another informant in that city says that many of his friends voted for Wilson in 1912 "to beat Roosevelt," but now they favor "any one but Wilson," and "the Adamson Bill did it." From Boulder, the president of a bank writes that in his opinion Colorado may be safely counted for Hughes this fall, and a physician in Colorado Springs says that "the primaries just held in this city show all the Progressives back in the Republican ranks," and he adds that this alone indicates the election of Hughes.

*Continued on page* 1113

# TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY



GREEKS WHO HAVE FOUGHT ON THE SIDE OF THE ALLIES MARCHING THROUGH SALONIKI.

These Greek soldiers resisted the advance of the Bulgars at Seres. In Saloniki they were afterward given a triumphal reception.

## THE COERCION OF GREECE

THE SEIZURE OF GREECE'S NAVY by the Entente Allies, *the dismantling of her coast defenses, the taking* over of her mails, telegraphs, and railroads, and the policing of Athens and Piræus by Allied troops are ironically noted by an American editor as an impressive example of "what the self-vaunted champions of the little peoples can do to a small nation." And as a prelude to the ultimate humiliation, the New York *World* reminds us, "within recent months they have blockaded her harbors, forced the demobilization of her army, occupied her territory, starved her financially, and reduced Government and people almost to conditions of anarchy." On the other hand, German and Austrian submarines have established bases in Greek harbors, Bulgarian troops have occupied some three thousand square miles of Greek territory, appropriating a large accumulation of Greek ammunition and supplies, and the Germans have kidnaped a Greek army corps, which they now hold in Germany as "the guests of the nation."

An appeal carried by four thousand Greeks to the American Legation in Athens describes their nation as "the victim of coercion by the rival groups" engaged in the European War, and complains that "during the year past the rival groups gradually abolished all the functions of the Greek State, and now one of the groups even occupies our capital." The Greeks, according to this document, have chosen neutrality because they do not think it to their interest to participate in the war, and they appeal to the "powerful influence" of the American people "to avert the subjugation of those who desire only to remain free." At the same time the Athens *Neo Hemera*, a Royalist newspaper, called upon the Associated Press to voice the appeal of "a defenseless people which is being forced to leave neutrality under the whip of violence." This Royalist organ further declared that the impartial American press was the only bar before which Greece could obtain justice and sympathy. And the amazing situation is further complicated by the revolution under Eleutherios Venizelos, who, without overthrowing the Government of King Constantine, the Kaiser's brother-in-law, has established in Crete and Saloniki a provisional government officially recognized by the Entente Powers.

The only possible solution of Greece's problem, in the opinion of *Atlantis*, an influential Greek daily published in New York City, lies in voluntary and hearty cooperation with the Entente. Those who oppose this solution, it declares, are simply "kicking against the pricks." For—

> "It should be obvious to all that Greece is absolutely at the mercy of the Allies; that nothing the Allies have so far done was prompted by enmity toward Greece; and that sooner or later the military necessities of the situation threaten to result in a foreign protectorate."

And in another editorial the same Greek paper predicts that "the Provisional Government at Saloniki, which is organizing a general mobilization of the whole country, will succeed gradually in concentrating 80,000 to 100,000 troops," and that these forces of Venizelos "will in the end force us into the war." Therefore—

> "Every consideration of honor, duty, and self-interest imposes upon us the obligation to declare war as soon as possible, first, in order to make victory absolutely certain, and, then, in order to be able to claim a compensation corresponding to the sacrifices made. Why should the Athens Government gratuitously submit to the humiliation of being dragged into the affair, instead of doing it with good grace?"

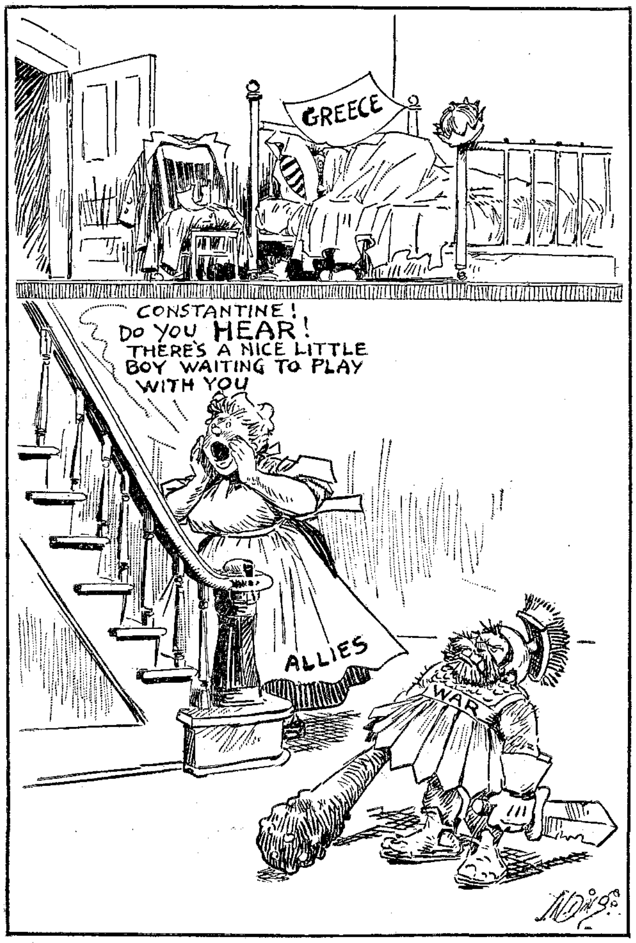
Here we have the spectacle, as the Brooklyn *Eagle* remarks, of "a nation with two heads, leading in opposite directions." While Germany's official view is that Greece grovels under Entente tyranny, the Entente explanation, notes the Detroit *Free Press*, "makes the Hellenic people victims of a vicious pro-Germanism on the part of their King." It will be recalled that on September 18, King Constantine made informal proposals, through his Ministers in London and Paris, to abandon neutrality by declaring war on Bulgaria, and that his terms were rejected by the Allies. "Humiliated by both sides," remarks the San Francisco *Chronicle*, "the Greeks have no alternative to watchful waiting in an abject neutrality."

Who is to blame for this? It is the statesmen of the Entente, who, "having exhausted every other means to force Greece into the war, have now launched a policy of open provocation," answers the New York *Evening Mail;* and this view is shared by many strictly neutral papers as well as by the German-American press generally. But to the pro-British Providence *Journal* it is clear that King Constantine's pro-German sympathies are responsible for his country's humiliation. The King, as the Providence paper sees it, "has kept the country out of war, but he has not saved it from shame and disaster." For his attitude "has compelled the Entente to safeguard itself by rendering the aggressive pro-German minority in Greece incapable of wreaking injury on the Allied armies in the region around Saloniki, and to the Allied ships at Piræus and elsewhere." "There is no doubt," agrees the New York *Sun*, "that the earlier wishes of the Greek people were for intervention in favor of the Allies, and that Constantine thwarted this desire." "What has changed the temper of the Hellenes," asks the Boston *Herald*, "that they submit to tyranny and insult from the man who sits on the throne by no authority but theirs?" The same paper goes on to say:

> "As the Provisional Government of the islands and Greek Macedonia has proclaimed, the personal policy of the sovereign has resulted in concessions to Greece's hereditary enemies, violation of the constitution, internal anarchy, and isolation and contempt of Greece. Again on October 14, King Constantine deliberately violated the constitution. On that day the Chamber of Deputies was constitutionally due to assemble, but the King issued a decree postponing the meeting for one month. . . . . . .
>
> "Did the Entente Allies act hastily in demanding control of the Greek war-ships and railroads and upsetting Constantine's plans for grain and munition magazines? On the contrary, the action was taken only just in time. For the King had begun to accumulate war-supplies at Trikhala, in Thessaly, and had prohibited the transportation of Thessalian wheat. He was apparently arming himself in the hope of having an opportunity to stab the Allies in the back for Germany and Bulgaria, and of being able to impose the will of Potsdam on the people of Greece."

King Constantine himself is quoted by the Athens correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph* as saying to "a high diplomatic personage" who besought him to change his policy—

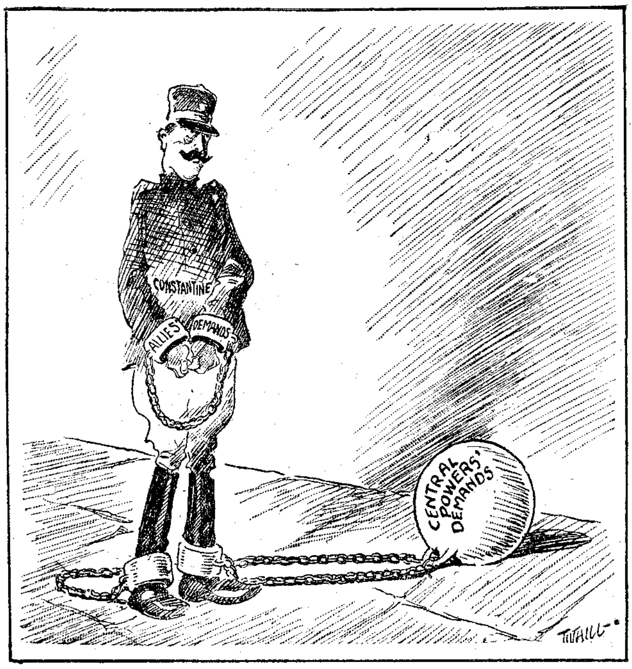
> "I prefer to lose my throne rather than endanger Greece. I am convinced that in fifteen days Roumania will exist no more. If Greece went into the war then, after the conquest of Roumania, the irresistible German forces would be directed against Greece and she would share the fate of Servia and Roumania."


GREECE
CONSTANTINE! DO YOU HEAR! THERE'S A NICE LITTLE BOY WAITING TO PLAY WITH YOU
ALLIES
WAR

GUESS HE'S GONE TO SLEEP AGAIN.

—Darling in the Des Moines *Register*.

That he feels deeply the ordeal through which his country is passing may be inferred from his words to the men and officers of the Greek Navy after their ships had been surrendered through "imperative necessity" to the Entente authorities. Reviewing these sailors in Athens, he spoke of their "tortured hearts" in these hours when Greeks feel "each new moment new wounds deep in our souls."



"THE KING CAN DO NO WRONG."

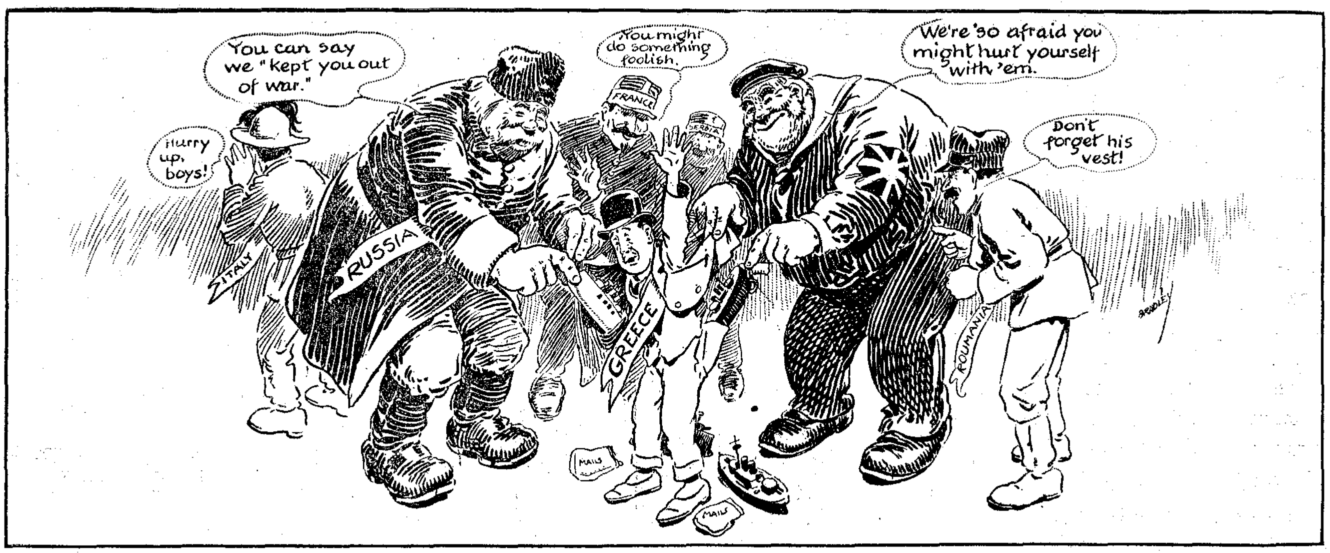
—Tuthill in the St. Louis *Star*.

But if Greece has already suffered all the disasters of an unsuccessful war, replies Mr. Venizelos, it is because of the policy persisted in by the King. As the head of the Provisional Government sees it, the present struggle in Greece resolves itself into the issue of constitutional liberties or a return to a feudal system, and he therefore counts on the sympathy and support of all liberal countries. More than a year ago, Mr. Venizelos recalls, the King express his willingness to leave the internal affairs of Greece to the Government, but declared that "in international relations I consider myself alone responsible before God for their direction." This, insists Mr. Venizelos, is the doctrine of the divine right of kings, "with which we have nothing to do in Greece." And he goes on to say:

> "Clearly King Constantine has stept outside the limits of the Greek constitution. What lies at the root of the King's attitude is that he regards the Kingdom of Greece as his own personal property.
>
> "That is the Prussian theory of kingship. We can not recognize it in Greece. The result of the King's idea of his right has been that we have torn up the treaty with Servia, that we are dishonored, that we have lost touch with our old friends, England, France, and Russia, and that our hereditary enemies have invaded our territory, occupied our towns, and pillaged our people."

Still further light is thrown on the situation from the Venizelos side by the following appeal to the Greek people issued by the Provisional Government:

> "Fellow citizens:
>
> "The cup of bitterness, of baseness, and humiliation is almost full. A policy, the cause of which we will not examine, has in the space of one year and a half produced such disasters in the nation that he who compares Greece to-day with that of the former epoch must doubt whether she is the same State.
>
> "The Crown, listening favorably to evil counselors, has pursued a policy by which Greece, leaving her traditional friends, has attempted to enter into touch with her hereditary foes.
>
> "The results of this policy are: Constitutional derailment and decomposition at home and isolation and contempt abroad.
>
> "All around us are distrust and mockery. Anarchy prevails in our land.


Hurry up, boys!
You can say we "kept you out of war."
You might do something foolish.
We're so afraid you might hurt yourself with 'em.
Don't forget his vest!
ITALY
RUSSIA
FRANCE
SERBIA
GREECE
ROUMANIA
MAILS
MAILS
BRADLEY

CONSIDERATION FOR A SMALL NATION. —Bradley in the Chicago *News.*

> "Our traditional friends and protectors of Greece are taking measures of security on our territory and consider us as enemies.
>
> "Those who have always been our enemies are occupying our territory.
>
> "After having allowed our ally Servia to be beaten we have helped Bulgaria to conquer.
>
> "We prevented the Servians from passing over to our territory to face the common enemy, and we opened the door to the latter to facilitate her triumph.
>
> "The Greek Army, victorious in 1912 and 1913, is abandoning without battle the regions conquered three years ago.
>
> "Rupel and Cavalla are occupied. The Greek population is fleeing from the invader.
>
> "The Greek flag is replaced by that of the King of Bulgaria, and the Greek Army is ordered to stand by, arms folded, and witness the crucifixion of the nation.
>
> "Greek personages are taken off by the Bulgarians to unknown destinations. The Comitadjis are free to act as they please.
>
> "Hellenism in Asia Minor is uprooted.
>
> "From every corner of Macedonia refugees are flowing in and the Greek Army, humiliated, is taken to Germany."

The story of events in Greece during the past year is thus summarized in the New York *Sun:*

> "Because Premier Venizelos favored landing of the Entente troops at Saloniki the King forced his resignation October 15, 1915, after the great Greek statesman had held office six months or so. Mr. Zaimis formed a Cabinet, but split with the King in a few days on the same question. Mr. Skouloudis took power November 8. In May last his Government permitted the Bulgars to occupy Macedonian territory. His resignation followed quickly. A few days later the Allies demanded that Greece demobilize. Zaimis again took power late in June on the understanding that he was to put the demobilization into effect, deport German propagandists, and not curb the growth of pro-Ally sentiment.
>
> "The Bulgars, apparently with governmental connivance, took more territory and ignored their pledge not to occupy Seres, Drama, or Kavala. This caused uprisings and a revolution in the north of Greece late in August. The Allied fleet appeared off the Piræus and made a demonstration. King Constantine was denounced August 27 by a mass-meeting in Athens, which presented a document drawn up by Venizelos berating the monarch in language seldom used in addressing any sovereign.
>
> "By September 4 Greece was supposed to be ready to enter the war. The Allies demanded and received control of the mails and telegraph and the arrest of German propagandists. September 4 the Germans 'kidnaped' the Fourth Greek Army Corps at Kavala. September 12 Mr. Zaimis resigned. Mr. Demitracopulous tried to form a Cabinet but failed. Mr. Kalogeropoulos took office four days later. Asked his sentiments toward the Allies, he replied that he had 'smoked French tobacco for forty-five years.'
>
> "Venizelos started a revolution in Crete September 25. The Premier's cigaret habit was not enough to endear him to the Allies, and he was ignored. Unable to treat with them, he resigned. Prof. Lambros formed a Cabinet October 9. He too has been ignored by the Allies."

The recent drastic measures adopted in Greece by the Entente Allies are explained as follows in an Associated Press dispatch from Paris:

> "Every act of Vice-Admiral du Fournet, Commander of the Allied fleet in Greek waters, respecting control of the Greek administration, has been by direction of the Allied Governments, it is explained here, with the sole object of safeguarding the communications of the Entente armies on the Macedonian front. According to the view exprest here, the safety of the Entente armies, now fully occupied in the campaign against the Bulgarians, has been imperiled by what are regarded as the pro-German leanings of the King, the Cabinet, and the commanders of the Army and Navy.
>
> "Such offers as King Constantine recently made to join the Allies were not trusted. It was felt that to accept them might have been to arm and finance a potential enemy, for the King's offers were always conditioned upon being amply supplied with money and fighting equipment. About one-quarter of the Greek Army's fighting material recently was surrendered to the Bulgarians, and it is regarded by the Allies as unwise to provide more equipment and pay for the troops."

"There is no doubt," agrees the New York *Evening Post,* "that the fear of what the Athens Government may do in the rear of the Allied battle-line is handicapping military operations in Macedonia."

In the United States, according to Mr. C. Vassardakis, a former Greek Consul-General, there are more than 300,000 Greeks, and practically 90 per cent. of them "are heart and soul in favor of the Venizelos Government." On October 15, at a Greek mass-meeting in New York City, a Venizelos party was organized, and the following resolutions were adopted:

> "Whereas, the Government of King Constantine has abandoned more than $30,000,000 worth of forts and munitions in Macedonia and allowed the Fourth Regiment to be kidnaped, and has thus dishonored Greece and all Hellenism; in addition, it has cast a stain on the national honor of Greece and its policy threatens the extinction of the nation:
>
> "The Greeks of New York and America resolve, in mass-meeting, to indorse and support the Government in accordance with the Constitution, headed by Venizelos, against the present Government. They pledge allegiance to the Venizelos Government, which the Greeks of America consider the only salutary movement and for the success of which they will do everything in their power.
>
> "They greet with enthusiasm the heroic islands, Crete, Samos, Mitylene and Chios, for having embraced this movement. They send their greetings to the National Defense Committee in Saloniki for its efforts toward the liberty of our country.
>
> "They exhort the Greek colonists in America that through meetings, resolutions, and other measures they use their great moral influence to induce the other parts of Greece to also embrace the national movement and to expel the enemies who abolished the Greek sovereignty in Macedonia, and also to defeat and cast out the demagogs now surrounding the King."

## JAPAN IN THE DOORWAY

AS SEEN FROM THIS SIDE of the Pacific, the door to Western trade in China is now open and now shut, as Japanese statesmen pull the strings, and the accession of Japan's leading military figure to the Premiership is taken by many to foreshadow even more of Japanese interference in the concerns of China. After some early alarm over the new Russo-Japanese treaty last summer was quieted by official assurances that American rights in China would not be affected, the announcement of a big railroad enterprise to be undertaken in China by United States interests was hailed by our press as proof enough that the door of American opportunity in China was still open. But the Russian and Japanese protests against these contracts mean, in the Boston *Transcript's* opinion, that the verbal assurances of Russia and Japan "have been put to a practical test by an American corporation and have been found valueless." Now the only way *The Transcript* can account for the Japanese position is by suggesting that the new Premier, Field-Marshal Terauchi, who succeeds Marquis Okuma, "has determined to repeat his Korean policy in the future of China." Count Terauchi's efficient participation in the annexation of Korea, when Resident-General, has prompted the suggestion that he might play a similar rôle in China. His record as a soldier—he made his mark as Minister of War—has also created uneasiness both in this country and in Japan. But, he declares in an interview given to the Associated Press,

"Any idea that I shall 'wave the sword' while I am Prime Minister of Japan is based on a false comprehension of my career and a complete misconception of the Japanese Empire, its past and its hopes and ideals for the future. . . . . . .

"Tell the American people that my earnest and constant endeavor shall be to promote the friendly ties which have bound Japan and America for half a century. Your people know my administrative record in Korea. Because I am a successful soldier, shall that prevent my being a prudent Minister of State? Say it, repeat it, that I come as a statesman who is seeking the lasting interests of my people, not as a militarist seeking glorification by the sword."

HE WILL NOT "WAVE THE SWORD."

Japan's new soldier Premier, Count Terauchi, declares his friendship for the United States and asks: "Because I am a successful soldier, shall that prevent my being a prudent Minister of State?"

Speaking of China, Count Terauchi said:

"Japan's ambition is to have China benefit, like Japan, from the fruits of world-civilization and of world-progress. The Japanese and Chinese people have sprung from the same stock. Our future destiny is a common destiny that is historically involved. . . . . . .

"People talk of closing the door: that is a complete *non possumus*.

"So long as Japan's vital interests and dignity are not infringed Japan will make no aggressive step against any nation, especially America."

This declaration, in the judgment of the Newark *News*, warrants optimism. Japan, says the Washington *Times*, "needs the counsels of moderation more than anything else just now, and Count Terauchi displays every disposition to accept and abide by them." His realization of the need of conciliating world-sentiment, as shown in the Associated Press plea, seems to the Brooklyn *Eagle* "a wholesome indication that may portend a degree of responsiveness." The New York *Times* and Boston *Herald* both speak of the accession of Terauchi as a move backward toward autocracy and imperialism. But even so, contends the Springfield *Republican*, the new ministry may be expected to concentrate its attention on the mainland of Asia. Nor does the New York *Evening Post* see in the change of rulers any reasons for apprehension among us. It says:

"Criticism against Okuma in Japan has been directed toward his Chinese policies. The opposition at Tokyo is disgruntled with Japan's supposed backdown in her demands on the Chinese Government. A more vigorous policy has been asked for in southern Manchuria and Mongolia. If Count Terauchi has been put in to do effectively what Okuma did ineffectively, his interests must be directed to China, and not across the Pacific to California. Even if Okuma had been concerned with the American problem, Terauchi's advent would have meant a change. He is identified completely with Japanese expansionist plans in Asia. His own inclinations would carry him along that line even if Okuma had not followed it. The Yellow Peril on our Pacific Coast is very much what it has always been—the 'Yellow Peril.'"

But the Boston *Transcript* is frankly alarmed. It finds the Premiership of Terauchi to be "essentially a menace to the relations between that country and the United States." Nor is *The Transcript* satisfied by the Terauchi interview. It notes the new Premier's insistence on "Japan's vital interest and dignity." Now, says the Boston paper,

"The claim which the Japanese have particularly set forth, in their complaints against the California land-laws and the rules excluding Japanese children from the public schools in that State, and also with regard to their exclusion from naturalization by our Federal laws, is that their rights and dignity are infringed by these regulations. . . . We seem to be given by Premier Terauchi our choice between withdrawing these infringements of the dignity of Japanese subjects or encountering the 'aggressive steps' of Japan."

Thus, "Count Terauchi's statement with regard to China is no more reassuring"—

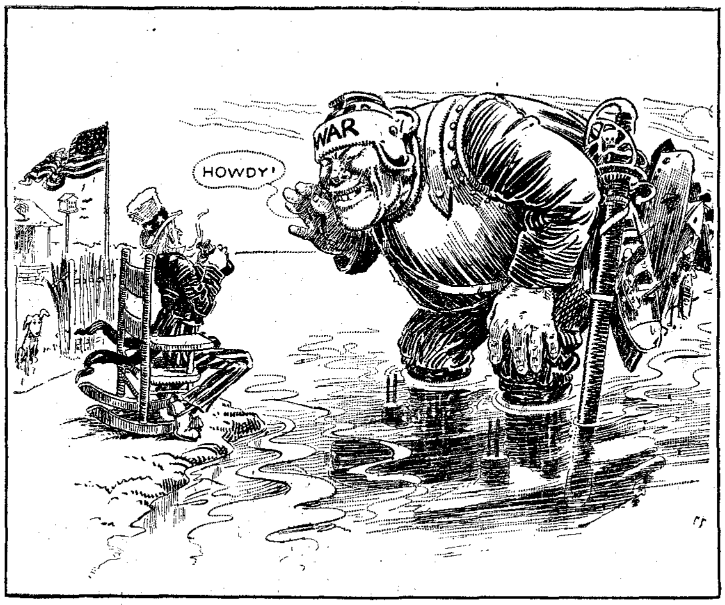
"In fact, it outlines a continuance of Japanese 'guardianship' over that country. He desires that China shall benefit, like Japan, from 'the fruits of the world's civilization.' The Japanese and Chinese, he says, have 'sprung from the same stock,' and their 'future destiny is a common destiny.' As the Chinese themselves do not see it in that way at all, but imagine that they have a future and a destiny of their own, the words of Count Terauchi indicate that he surely has a policy to enforce upon China. His words are essentially a menace.

"Washington must face this menace."

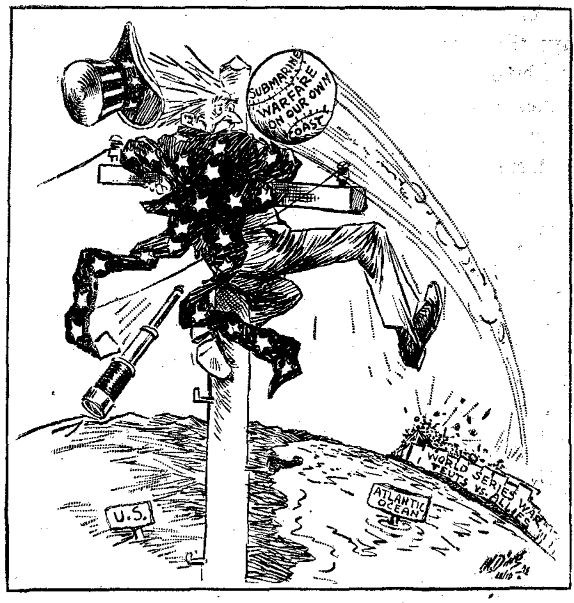
After this cry of alarm, it may be well to turn to the quite undisturbed New York *Globe*, which sees no reason for us to bother our heads about Japan's Chinese plan. We read:

"As to the minutiæ of the Japanese policy toward China few Americans are competent to judge. But broad principles we can understand, and one is that partially developed areas of the Asiatic continent and appurtenant islands are a natural field for Japanese expansion—as natural as was the land of the Louisiana Purchase to the original United States. Our natural inclination should be to give Japan a free hand in Asiatic affairs as she gives us a free hand in American affairs. Asia is her side of the water, and we should beware of ignorant interference."

Yet we have had important trade interests in China since the earliest days of our national independence. And there has of late been a great awakening of interest in Chinese development among American business men. Senators Hoke Smith and Fletcher, John M. Parker and Herman C. Metz, are lined up with Mr. Clarence J. Owens in the new "Chinese-American



A CLOSE-UP FOR UNCLE SAM.
—Bradley in the Chicago *Daily News*.


SUBMARINE WARFARE ON OUR OWN COAST
U.S.
ATLANTIC OCEAN
WORLD SERIES WAR TEUTS VS. ALLIES

SEEING THE GAME WITHOUT A TICKET.
—Darling in the Des Moines *Register*.

CARTOON ECHOES OF THE *U*-53'S VISIT.

Products Exchange Company," we read in the Brooklyn *Eagle*. A much more important undertaking was thus announced in a recent dispatch from Peking:

> "The Chinese Government has concluded an agreement with the Siems-Carey Company, of St. Paul, Minn., financed by the American International Corporation, for the construction of more than 2,000 miles of railways. The probable cost of this work will be more than $100,000,000, and construction will begin immediately. The engineers are already at work."

But "Russia suddenly discovers that the railroad privileges offered the American concern were long ago conceded exclusively to her; and," as the Boston *Journal* puts it, "Japan simultaneously discovers that the American contract violates an old Chinese agreement with the Japanese Government." Little attention, thinks the Boston *Transcript*, "need be paid to Russia's protest concerning the building of a railway from Feng Cheng to Lanchow. If friendly representations at Petrograd will not be sufficient, other pressure may be placed effectively upon Russia through the loans for which she is constantly applying to American bankers." But the Siems-Carey contract involves reconstruction work on the Grand Canal within the borders of Shantung Province. Japan claims, according to the dispatches, by reason of her conquest of this province, all the development rights heretofore held by Germany. Says *The Transcript*:

> "It is to Japan that protests against her interference with a legitimate contract by an American firm must be made, and there should be no weak yielding on the part of our Government."

But President Siems, of the Minnesota firm, says he is not worrying, and, as quoted by the Brooklyn *Eagle*, does not "believe that the protests will avail, as the contracts for the work are signed." And we read in a New York *Sun* dispatch from Washington, that "inasmuch as the location of the American line has not been chosen and the contract makes provision for relocation in case such a protest should be encountered, there is a possibility that a solution may be found between the parties themselves without the intervention of the State Department."

Even more soothing is the information gleaned by the New York *Tribune's* Washington correspondent "in circles qualified to give the views of the Japanese Government." Japan and Russia, we are told, were only making "inquiries" at Peking, which were misinterpreted as protests. These Powers intend to treat the United States as the "favored outsider" in Eastern Asia. America and American capital are said to be welcome in China. Japan, says the *Tribune's* informant, "needs them, for unless China is developed Japan can not expand her trade. She has not the great resources of the United States, and is unable to lend money for building railroads and for other improvements."

## WHY BRITAIN READS OUR LETTERS

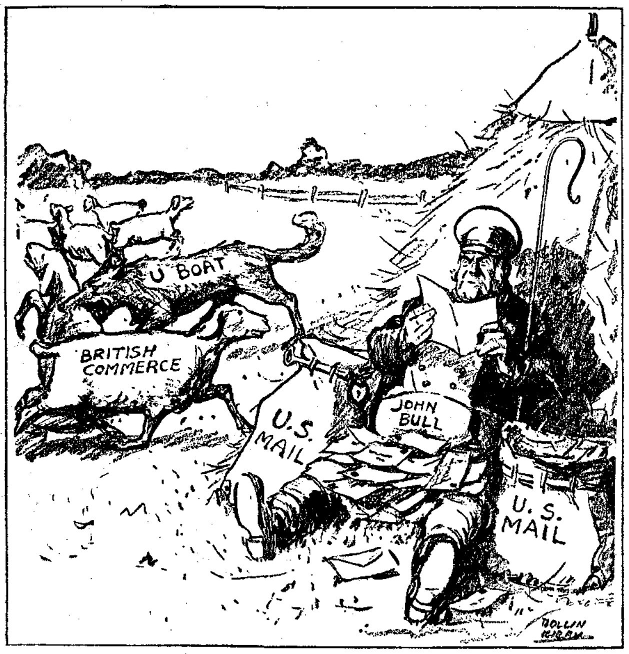
SUSPICION that the British Government looks through our private business correspondence with neutrals with a view to stealing trade secrets for British firms has been voiced more than once in our press. The charge has been denounced in England as "cruelly false." But these denials have not kept Americans from wondering why the Allies should examine our letters to Norway, or Holland, with all the care and curiosity expended by a gossip-loving fourth-class postmaster upon his neighbors' post-card messages. It is all explained in the recent Anglo-French note answering Secretary Lansing's protest of May 24. It is necessary, we are told, to keep up the practise which Mr. Lansing called "an unwarranted limitation on the use by neutrals of the world's highway for the transmission of correspondence," because Germany has been using neutral mails to forward enemy correspondence, and, as quoted below, "a few lines of a letter conveyed to the enemy may be as useful or even more useful to his warlike operations than a cargo of arms and ammunition." The 5,000-word note includes many more arguments justifying the Allied practise, but not one word promising the "radical change, restoring to the United States its full rights as a neutral Power," which our Government demanded last May. So official circles in Washington, according to the press correspondents, find the note unsatisfactory.

So do our editors. Some papers, like the Washington *Times*, find the "tone and temper" of the note quite unobjectionable. Others are moved to wrath. "The note is written as if it were addrest to King Constantine of Greece," says the Brooklyn *Times*, which thinks it to be Mr. Lansing's duty "to send it back to Downing Street with a polite reminder to its authors that it is a communication such as no national Power of the first rank could accept as part of its correspondence with another friendly coordinate Power." The Philadelphia *Record* is content with calling the memorandum "the most unsatisfactory document in our correspondence with Great Britain."

This note, delivered to our State Department on October 12, says that the Hague convention cited by the United States is not binding, because not ratified by all the belligerents. It argues that the United States has agreed that private correspondence may be examined to ascertain if it contains contraband. Such examination can not be carried out at sea without involving confusion, delay, and risk. Hence the Allies have arranged "the removal of the mail-bags and their dispatch to points provided with the staff and material requisite for prompt and regular handling," in order to inconvenience neutrals as little as possible. Vessels thus brought to a port like Kirkwall are treated as tho met with on the high seas. Other neutral vessels entering British ports are examined to see that their cargoes are harmless. It is explained that "the German custom of abusing neutral mails and of forwarding enemy correspondence, even official correspondence bearing upon hostilities, under apparently inoffensive covers, sent from one neutral to another, has rendered necessary the supervision of mails in transit to or from countries adjacent to Germany exactly as in the case of mails in transit to or from Germany itself." A number of precedents, some from American practise, are cited in defense of the Allies' position. On the seas, international law is said to give a belligerent the right to search for anything which may assist the hostile operations of its enemy. And—

> "A few lines of a letter conveyed to the enemy may be as useful or even more useful to his warlike operations than a cargo of arms and ammunition. Experience in the course of the present war has, in fact, demonstrated the truth of this observation. Hostile acts have failed which had been planned through the mails. Dangerous plots, which the enemy does not even spare neutral countries, have been detected in the mail and foiled."

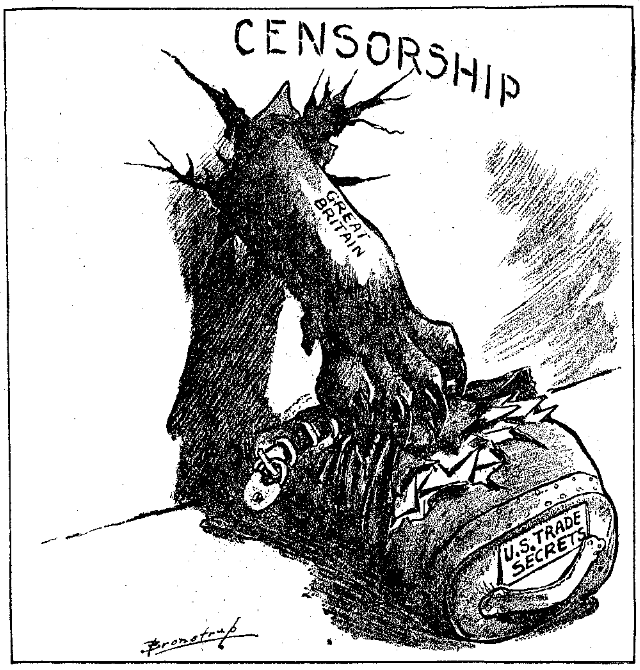
The Allied Governments agree that the rights of belligerents and neutrals are equally sacred. But, "the rights of the United States as a neutral Power can not in their opinion include that of protection given by the Federal Government to dispatches, parcels, correspondence, or communications of whatever nature they may be, which have a hostile character, manifest or disguised, and a hostile destination, direct or indirect; such communication can only be carried on by private American citizens at their proper risk and peril." Finally, the British and French Governments agree to correct or assume the responsibility for any faults, abuses, or serious mistakes in the examination of the mails.



THE SHEPHERD.
—Kirby in the New York *World.*

This answer, considered in connection with the American protest, seems to the Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald* to present the mail-censorship issue as a single problem in which the acknowledged belligerent rights of one party conflict with the acknowledged neutral rights of the other—

> "The belligerents recognize the neutral rights contended for by the United States. The United States recognizes the belligerent rights contended for by Great Britain and France. But apparently it is physically impossible to exercise the belligerent right without a violation of the neutral right, or, if the alternative course were followed, to respect the neutral right without a sacrifice of the belligerent rights.
>
> "This anomalous situation is due to the fact that articles are carried in the mails which are both contraband and mail. Now the United States recognizes the rights of France and Great Britain to maintain an inspection of the mails to prevent the passage of contraband. But the United States upholds the inviolability of sealed mail matter. So the problem is presented of how to deter or segregate contraband merchandise carried in sealed mail while at the same time preserving the inviolability of such mails."



HIDING BEHIND A SUBTERFUGE.
—Bronstrup in the San Francisco *Chronicle.*

This deadlock is acknowledged and discust from various angles by the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, New York *Evening Post*, and Boston *Christian Science Monitor*. But the Springfield *Union* dismisses it as absurd—

> "How can neutral rights be in conflict with belligerent rights? Either neutral rights are being violated in Great Britain's treatment of the mails, or they are not. . . . . . .
>
> "It is quite evident that Great Britain is pursuing a policy of evasion, talking to consume time while yielding nothing."

The Springfield *Republican*, after a long editorial examination of precedents and tendencies in the history of belligerent treatment of neutral mails, concludes that "British practise in this war has been reactionary." While the mails issue is not grave enough to bring us into serious collision, it may, in the *Republican's* opinion, "help to consolidate a grievance big enough in the end to make real trouble, and the Allies should be warned in season." Other dailies likewise look upon this treatment of our mails as a last straw. Says the Philadelphia *Press*, rather bitterly:

> "The natural sympathy of Americans with Great Britain in her present struggle is strained to the uttermost by her arrogant presumption in ignoring and overriding all rights on the high seas that may possibly run counter to her own immediate interests. . . . She opens the United States mails wherever she can find them and holds out of them whatever she chooses. No neutral nation apparently has any right on the high seas which Great Britain

feels bound to respect if she suspects that by any chance there is anything on board of that vessel that might give aid or comfort to Great Britain's enemies."

What are we going to do about it? ask several editors. Some remind us that the President has in his hands certain powers of reprisal given by Congress. He may interfere with trade, transportation, or communication between our ports and those of offending Allies. But the indignant New York *Morning Telegraph* suggests a program which would both cure and prevent. It says:

> "The delivery of letters is a function of Government—an act of sovereignty. The authorities, when a letter or a package to, say, Norway or Denmark is properly stamped and deposited, are under obligation to deliver it. Any agency that denies our right to carry out this function interferes directly and brazenly with the exercise of sovereignty. And it is a question whether a nation that permits such interference should draw nice distinctions and swallow the insult because life is not lost when mail-bags are seized.
>
> "There is one way, and only one, that the arrogant Entente countries can be brought to their senses. Let our mail for a season be carried in United States cruisers, and let the captains of such cruisers be given the simple and direct instructions to deliver the bags at the port of destination."

But the Washington *Times* sees no need of any extreme measures. It reminds us that the Allies are fighting for their lives, that their enemy, Germany,

> "has employed instruments and measures on the seas that have at least been the subject of profound disaffection among neutral as well as belligerent countries. The enemies of Germany insist on employing to the limit of efficiency the weapons which they hold. . . . Their attitude, like that of Germany, is simply that if neutrals get their shins kicked by reason of being too close to the ringside, it is regrettable, but the kicking will have to go on."

And while we are talking "of interferences with mails and similar outrages," it seems worth while to the New York *Globe* to note that—

> "The *Stephano* was a mail-steamer and carried a large amount of postal matter from Newfoundland. It was effectively censored. It was not merely delayed but effectively stopt by being sent to the bottom of the sea. The persons who complain, not without reason, of an irritating practise of the British Admiralty can assuage their feelings by reflecting on the German method of handling neutral mail when it comes under the power of the German Admiralty."

## KING COTTON AGAIN ON HIS THRONE

A JUMP from five to nearly twenty cents a pound for cotton since the outbreak of the European War, as editorial observers point out, is an event of far-reaching importance. With cotton quoted on the New York Cotton Exchange at prices unprecedented since the Civil War, with both exports and domestic consumption of this great Southern staple increasing, and with the world's visible supply below that of last year, the value of this year's cotton-crop in the United States, notes the New York *Commercial*, "is far above a billion dollars, and is netting the cotton-growers more than they received for the largest crops ever raised." Moreover, affirms *The Commercial*, "it rests solely with the cotton-growers and merchants of the South whether cotton shall be stabilized for years to come on a reasonable and profitable basis that can be maintained by concerted and honest effort." The South, we are assured, "has a chance to start right in a campaign to control the price of cotton without losing its hold on the markets of Europe"—if the cotton-growers can be induced to work together. Owing to two successive short cotton-crops in the South the record-breaking crop of 1914 has been absorbed and consumed, and therefore "the South should try to raise more cotton next year without reverting to the old one-crop system." Concerning these broader aspects of the cotton situation this New York paper goes on to say:

> "Surplus stocks of cotton have been worked off everywhere, and the demand is better than ever before altho the markets of Central Europe are closed and very little cotton can reach Russia. Peace would increase the demand by reopening these markets. The South is now in a position to organize its cotton business and keep the price on a profitable level. Its warehousing system has been greatly improved and the planters and local merchants now know that the new warehouses are of great value in securing a full price for cotton. More are needed and should be built at once while the South has money and credit. In order to stabilize the price of cotton in normal times ability to finance the crop is the prime requisite. The Federal Reserve Act has provided the machinery for doing this in a conservative way, and Southern cotton-growers and merchants must realize that success depends on not borrowing too much money on the security of their cotton. Lending too much money on stocks of cotton weakens its technical position and throws a lot of distress cotton on the market when the price declines."

## TOPICS IN BRIEF

NEVER before in history have three miles seemed so short.—*New York Sun.*

ENGLAND is now convinced that Germany has *Zeppelins* to burn.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

GERMANY is gradually getting rid of its real-estate holdings in France.—*Wall Street Journal.*

JAPAN'S attitude is reported to alarm China. Well, anyhow, China is used to it.—*Kansas City Star.*

NOW that Mr. Rockefeller is a billionaire he doesn't care how high gasoline goes.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

THE time seems to be at hand when Constantine of Greece would give his kingdom for a horse.—*New York Sun.*

MEXICO'S useful rôle was to give the United States the exercise in forbearance that it needed.—*Wall Street Journal.*

PART of the trouble at Sing Sing rose from the ambition of inmates to operate beyond the three-mile limit.—*New York World.*

AS a measure of precaution, if we were President Wilson, we'd write our Thanksgiving proclamation now.—*St. Louis Globe Democrat.*

ROUMANIA tried to get in just in time to help herself to the dessert, but apparently she's in the soup instead.—*Philadelphia North American.*

"COTTON Belt has paid off its floating indebtedness." Shows what can be done by tightening the belt instead of eating more.—*Wall Street Journal.*

IT was decidedly impertinent of some busybody to inquire why the size of the loaf of bread was not increased when flour was cheap.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

THE reason an American is an American is because he wants a car too large for his garage, a garage too large for his back yard, and a back yard too large for his pocketbook.—*Dallas News.*

OTTO, of Bavaria, one of the mad kings of Europe, died yesterday.—*New York Sun.*

THE Allies say the letters are too interesting to leave them unread.—*Philadelphia Record.*

ISN'T picking up the floating victims of a torpedo-attack a violation of neutrality?—*Boston Herald.*

THAT Dobrudja province couldn't be having a worse time if it were neutral.—*Columbia (S. C.) State.*

PROBABLY that Russian census was taken after the Austrian prisoners were captured.—*Portland Oregonian.*

IT seems impossible for Germany to place those British "tanks" on a prohibition basis.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

WHY not assign one American destroyer permanently to the *U-53* to do the German's rescuing?—*Wall Street Journal.*

THERE really is a way to beat blackmailers, but it's a tiresome, unexciting sort of way as old as the moral law.—*Milwaukee Journal.*

IF Lazarus had lived in the time of the ten-cent loaf, there wouldn't have been any crumbs falling from the rich man's table.—*Dallas News.*

THERE may be two bushels of apples for every man, woman, and child in this country, but it takes the dough to make apple-pie.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

THERE is some complaint in Chicago because the loaves of bread are not heavy enough. Still, there would be louder complaints if they were not light enough.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

BY reading the editorials in any Republican newspaper it is easy to discover that Mr. Hughes is the only living man who knows exactly how the United States should be governed—and he won't tell.—*New York World.*

# FOREIGN - COMMENT

## RUSSIAN PRISON ATROCITIES

INHUMAN TREATMENT of German prisoners at the hands of the Russians has been freely alleged in the German press for many months past, but recently the official *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* has preferred categorical charges against the Russian authorities, citing a long list of instances where German prisoners are said to have been beaten and starved to death or otherwise inhumanly treated. These charges are made officially by the German Government and occupy considerable space in the official organ. They run, in part:

GERMAN SOLDIERS IN RUSSIAN HANDS.

According to the American Consul-General in Moscow, Russia holds over a million German and Austrian military prisoners and upward of 200,000 civilian subjects of the Central Powers who were domiciled in the Russian Empire prior to the war.

"Wounded prisoners of war are dismissed from the hospitals in Russia before they are convalescent, and sent, only half clothed, to Siberia, so that many perish on the way. In Russia prisoners of war are beaten by their keepers and whipt by cossacks who are ordered to do so, or they are flogged through the line. In Rasdolnoje and Wernschne Udinsk prisoners were killed in this way. In the Siberian military district of Irkutsk, prisoners who are physically unable to do the hard work assigned to them are treated as convicts for the further duration of their imprisonment. . . . . . .

"In the hospital at Kanak patients received so little food that hundreds have already died of hunger. In the Siberian camp Nikolsk Ussurisk scurvy and typhus are raging as a consequence of insufficient food; 40 per cent. of the sick have succumbed. In the Siberian camp Rasdolnoje the prisoners suffer from scurvy and blindness because of underfeeding; they are compelled in the bitter cold to do canal work, which necessitates their standing in the water. In Atschinsk the prisoners lie in semisubterranean barracks during the Siberian winter, without straw-bags or blankets; many lose their eyesight because of the poor light. All rooms are full of vermin; food and clothing are wholly insufficient. The interned are forbidden to hold religious services or to attend church. . . . . . .

"In Werschne-Udinsk twenty prisoners were locked up eight days in a small room in which they could just about stand alongside of one another because they refused to work before receiving the promised pay. There have also been cases of flogging through the line. The occupants of one barrack were beaten so violently that one remained dead on the ground, several had to be carried away, one man lost an eye, and many had to seek medical attention. The reason for this barbarous treatment was a dispute among the prisoners.

"In Skotowo an incoming train full of Turks suffering from spotted typhus was distributed among all barracks. This caused an epidemic, to which 12 per cent. of the prisoners succumbed. Religious services are permitted, but the people have to work on Sunday, and are therefore unable to attend.

"In Rasdolnoje prisoners who are taken ill are first punished by being locked up. While working hard, the prisoners are beaten frequently, and, altho they have not enough to eat as it is, they are punished by getting nothing at all. Repeatedly men were flogged through the line, while non-commissioned officers were placed on the floor and whipt. On order of the commanders, cossacks during the night broke into the barracks of the Austrian officers in order to beat them."

The Russian papers, in replying to these charges, say that the only hardship endured by the German prisoners is occasional work, and that they are far better off than the Russian prisoners in Germany. For example, the Petrograd *Novoye Vremya*, the premier organ in Russia, writes:

"Russian prisoners of war in Germany are robbed of their clothes and underwear. They are given unpalatable, unwholesome, and insufficient food. They are deprived of medical assistance. They are housed in damp, cold barracks, without heat and light. They are worked to death. They are subjected to ill-treatment, beatings, legalized tortures. . . . .

"The condition of the German prisoners in Russia is entirely different. They are not compelled to work, but those who agree to work enjoy all kinds of privileges for a little effort. Their demands are so great that they might be taken for victors rather than prisoners. At a time when for the Russian people four meatless days have been introduced, they are entitled to get meat rations every day. As to the condition of enemy officers, they get excellent quarters, often to the detriment of the local inhabitants. They are allowed great freedom, they receive a salary from the Russian treasury, they get in full all money remittances from Germany, and may dispose of their funds as they see fit."

The Russian public evidently believe that their prisoners of war in Germany are not well treated, for we find the *Novoye Vremya* advocating measures of reprisal. It says:

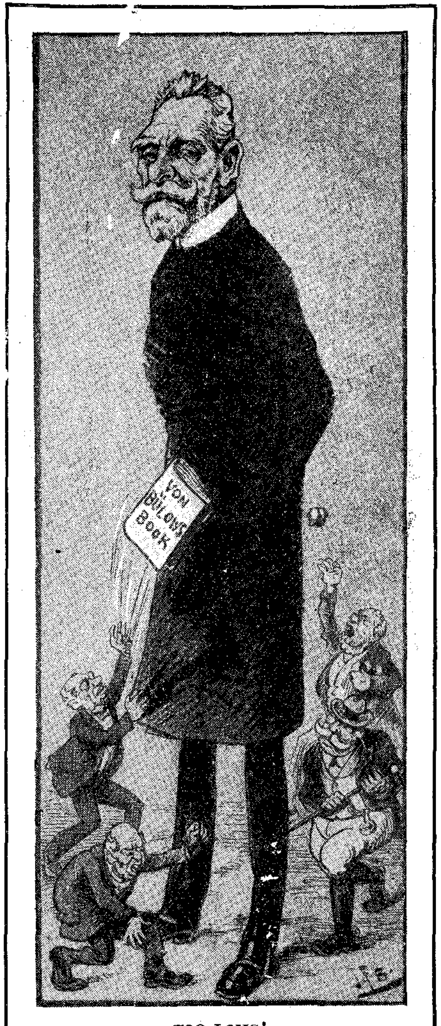
"We do not wish to copy the method of German brutality . . . but if our people there are kept in pens, barns, and stables, the German prisoners here ought to be transferred to similar pens, barns, and stables. If the Russians in Germany are fed on soup fit for pigs, let the Germans eat the same here. Russian prisoners are compelled by tortures to dig trenches for the Germans, let the Germans do the same work here. If Russians are executed for refusing to do military work, let the same law be applied to the Germans here."

A curious paragraph is found in the Manchester *Guardian* in connection with this subject. It runs:

"The *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* is very indignant with the Norwegian press because a well-known Norwegian paper, after reprinting a German description of the alleged ill-treatment of prisoners in Russia, originally published in the *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* under the title 'Dante's Hell,' opened its columns to an article by a Belgian, in which it was declared that the German article was certainly based on facts, but that the cruelties mentioned occurred not in Russia, but in Belgium. The Norwegian journal added that it fully agreed with the Belgian's observations, and had only reprinted the article of the *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* to show what kind of stuff is being written in Germany under official auspices."

## GERMANY'S HARASSED CHANCELLOR

"GERMANY'S PLEDGED WORD on the submarine issue will be sacredly observed," said the Imperial Chancellor, and his determination to avoid a rupture with America has exposed him since March last to bitter attacks at home from those who see in his attitude a desire to spare England. A study of the German papers leaves no doubt that there exists in Germany a far-reaching movement—with powerful adherents who do not hesitate about the means they use—to overthrow the Chancellor, and his enemies accuse him of thwarting for months the Kaiser's express wish of a sharp submarine and *Zeppelin* war against England. The opponents of Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg have received great comfort from a book entitled "Deutsche Politik," from the pen of Prince von Bülow, the Chancellor's immediate predecessor in office. Without mentioning Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg by name, Prince von Bülow launches several bitter attacks against him. For example, he lays the blame for the war at the Chancellor's door in these words:



TOO LONG!

Critics of the German Chancellor assert that he has been too long in office.
—*Nebelspalter* (Zurich).

> "Bismarck has conducted three wars, but he has more frequently avoided conflicts. The idea that a war is an unavoidable natural event like an earthquake or a shower of rain is ingenuous. . . . One can not now say with certainty whether the conflagration would have occurred later on had the world-war not broken out in July, 1914, whether or not events would have occurred which would have abolished the danger of a general war. At any rate, Germany had no interest in a world-war."

The Prince pours scorn on the Chancellor as a visionary doctrinaire and charges that the "philosopher of Hohenfinow" did more damage than two defeats when he alluded to the "scrap of paper" and admitted that the invasion of Belgium was "a wrong." The ex-Chancellor then writes:

> "A clumsy word, an injudicious turn of a phrase, may under certain circumstances do more harm than a lost battle. It is questionable whether unfortunately selected words may not do more mischief than carelessly worded documents or deeds. The phrase regarding the *cœur léger* exprest by [illegible]e Ollivier at the beginning of the war of 1870 imprinted a certain character upon that war for millions of men, and its effect has been felt for decades. In practical statesmanship an [illegible] the conduct of affairs the activity of the doctrinaire who is estranged from the world and who is guided by his theories is an evil."

The opinion of the German-American press is especially interesting at the moment, seeing that the quarrel between the Chancellor and his opponents involves the submarine issue, in which America is directly interested. The *New-Yorker Herold* thus states its views:

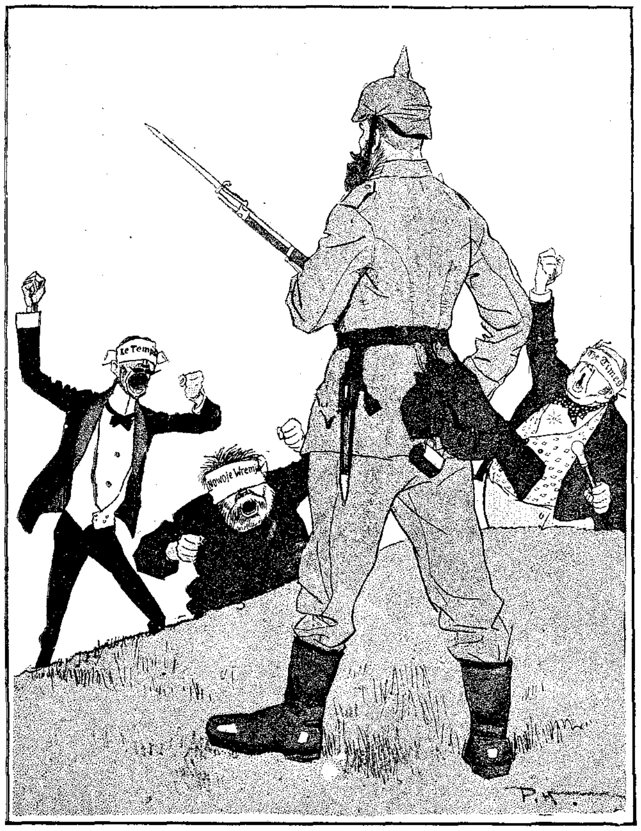
> "Cable reports *via* London make a great crisis in German politics out of the fact that a powerful opposition has gradually developed against the Imperial Chancellor, von Bethmann-Hollweg. But the case is really not so bad as all that. With the assembling of the Reichstag there will naturally be no shortage of fervent speeches, but it must not be assumed that the Kaiser is going to drop his highest official in order to do the followers of Admiral von Tirpitz and the Pan-Germans the favor of inaugurating a different submarine policy.
>
> "The patriotic motives of the Tirpitz people and of those agreeing with them are worthy of all respect. They are of the honest opinion that it is entirely wrong to limit the use of the best weapon of the German fleet by certainly one-half, just to please the United States. . . . This opinion is worthy of respect, but, according to the evidence at hand, it is not the view of the majority of the German people. The Kaiser and his closest advisers value the maintenance of half-way good relations with the United States higher than do the Tirpitz followers and the Pan-Germans, and, as it seems to us, rightly."

None the less, in the opinion of one of the leading organs in Germany the question of the Chancellor's submarine policy must be settled in the present sessions of the Reichstag. The *Frankfurter Zeitung* says:

> "Things can not go on as they are now. The Reichstag must face the problem and allow the attacked man to take the bull by the horns. A State which conducts high foreign policy according to miserable domestic necessities has no prospects. It appears to us that the Reichstag can not separate without making it evident to the whole nation whether, in its great majority, it has confidence in the Government or not. If not, the consequences are clear; but if it has confidence, an end must be made of the pernicious weeds which threaten to make Germany stumble. An insignificant man is sent for many years to jail for senseless peace-propaganda in the open street, but persons of rank and position dare to prosecute a constant, savage, paralyzing agitation against the Government, whose center is the Kaiser, an agitation which, if not stopt, must cause the challenging arm of German defense to be extended for a smashing blow against the enemy."

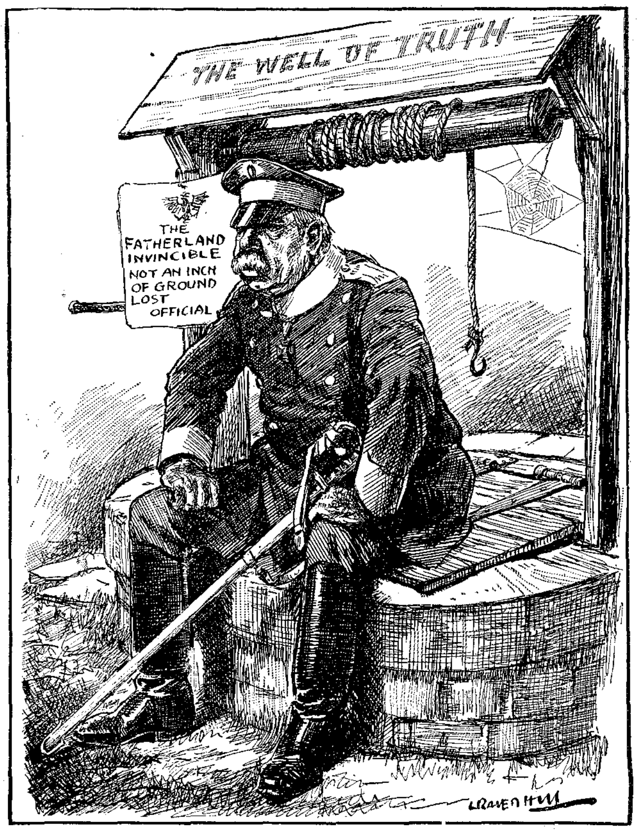
The Chancellor's stand against ruthless submarine warfare finds defenders even among those journals which formerly enthusiastically applauded the *U*-boat campaign. Such a paper is the *Hannoversche Kurier*, which now opines:

> "When, in March, we so eagerly desired that the submarine warfare might be ruthlessly carried out against England, we knew quite well that we must take into our calculation, if not a declaration of war, at least a breaking-off of diplomatic relations by America for some years to come, and very great difficulty in reopening diplomatic and commercial intercourse after the end of the present war. It is no secret that these considerations in the end induced the Chancellor to give way (to America) and Tirpitz to resign. From the military point of view, Tirpitz could not have come to any other judgment than that he should advise ruthless warfare which promised victory against England. Here Reventlow, an ex-naval officer, is perfectly right. On the other hand, a prudent statesman could not underestimate the importance of a breach of relations with a country of such strength, especially in material wealth, as America."



PAPER VICTORIES.

If only the bandage would drop from their eyes, they would see the truth.
—© *Ulk* (Berlin).


THE WELL OF TRUTH
THE FATHERLAND INVINCIBLE NOT AN INCH OF GROUND LOST OFFICIAL
L. Raven Hill

TRUTHLESS DAYS.

English newspapers have now been excluded from Germany.
—*Punch* (London).

"NONE SO BLIND AS THOSE THAT WILL NOT SEE."

## FRENCH-CANADIANS NOT SLACKING

A PERSISTENT HUBBUB has been raised in the English press based upon the allegation that, while all other members of Britain's great colonial family have flocked to the colors, the French-Canadians have exhibited a marked disinclination to associate themselves with the cause of the British Empire. Such charges are indignantly repelled by a Canadian correspondent of the London *New Witness*, who is at pains to point out that he is not a French-Canadian, and his testimony, appearing in a journal of marked Imperialistic tendencies, is especially valuable. He cites the charges made by the London *Times* and echoed by *The Spectator*, and tells us these papers allege that—

"The French-Canadian people, led by the Nationalists and the 'Ultramontane wing of the French clergy,' have taken up an attitude of open hostility to France, to the English-speaking provinces of the Dominion, and to the Allied cause. The clergy inflame the passions of the people against the France of the religious persecution. The Nationalists incite them to fury against the fancied injustice of the recent language laws. They 'continuously denounce the Government' and discourage recruiting in every possible way. The effect of this 'mischievous movement' on enlistment in Quebec has been most serious. 'From 4,500,000 or 5,000,000 English-speaking people,' says the correspondent, 'we have raised an army of 325,000. If recruiting were proportionate among other elements of the population, we should now have at least 450,000 in uniform.'"

He flatly gives the lie to the statement that had the French-Canadians responded in the same proportion as their English fellow citizens, Canada would have an army of 450,000 men.

"The only answer that can be made to his insinuation is that it is absolutely untrue. At the time when the Canadian army was 320,000 strong, a member of the Canadian Upper House gave the following unofficial statistics as to its composition:

| | | Per Cent. |
|---|---|---|
| English-speaking, Canadian born | 91,200 | 28.5 |
| French-speaking, Canadian born | 14,400 | 4.5 |
| British born, elsewhere than in Canada | 195,000 | 61.0 |
| Foreign born | 19,200 | 6.0 |
| | 320,000 | 100.0 |

"Now, as the Hon. Charles Marcil pointed out in the House of Commons, the figures here given for the French-Canadian enlistment are quite unfair, since they are based on returns from the Province of Quebec alone; whereas French-Canadians have enlisted in numbers in many other parts of the Dominion."

Comparing the percentage of French-Canadian enlistments as here given with the proportion of French-speaking inhabitants to the rest of the population, the showing made is even better than it would at first sight appear:

"Now, if we make these calculations on the basis of the 1911 census, we find that the proportion of each of the classes of the population mentioned which has enlisted is as follows:

| | Per Cent. |
|---|---|
| English-speaking, Canadian born | 2.5 |
| French-speaking, Canadian born | 0.89 |
| British born, elsewhere than in Canada | 20.4 |
| Foreign born | 6.0 |

"The significance of these figures is obvious. They simply show that, as any one might have expected, the people in Canada most deeply interested in the European War are the Europeans; for the British and foreign-born population of Canada is made up for the most part of settlers born and brought up in Europe or in the British Isles. It is evidently inexact, in such an argument as this, to speak of these men as 'English-speaking Canadians.' Their hopes may be in Canada, but their hearts are in England. They are fighting for the love of the land which to the day of their deaths they will always call 'Home.'"

In an indignant paragraph the writer in *The New Witness* states that the agitation against the French-Canadians is due to party politicians who have raised a cry of "apathy" to further their own political designs:

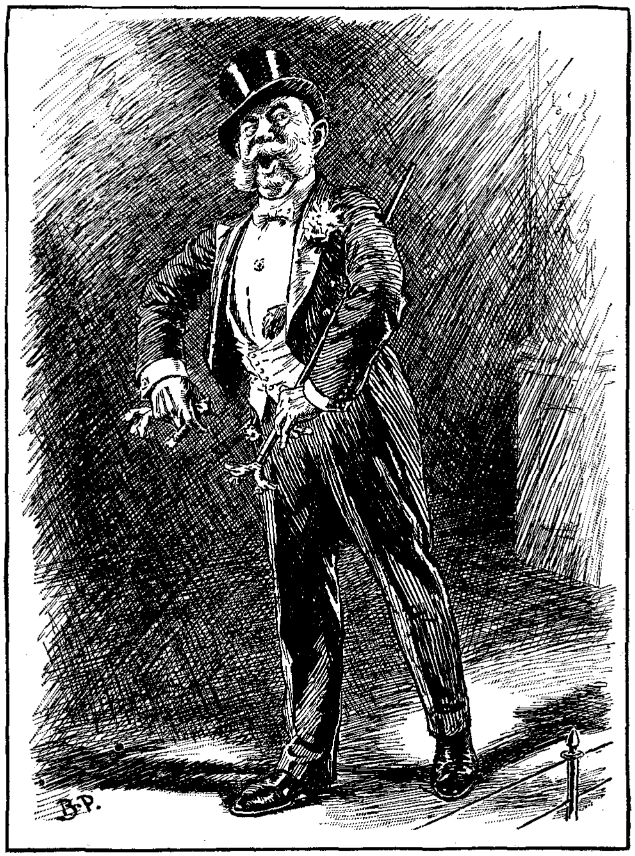
"It is impossible any longer to keep silence. It is imperative that the people of this country should know the truth of this matter. The most terrible problem with which the Canadian people are beset is the problem of dealing with the band of brainless fanatics and ignoble politicians who labor to sow dissension between the two great races of the Dominion, and who may yet succeed in hurrying us into civil war."

The Toronto *Christian Guardian* tells us that "the Canadian Government has now definitely launched its scheme for the registration of the adult male population of the Dominion"—a similar step in England was a prelude to conscription.

## CIVILIZING MONTENEGRO

ATROCITY CHARGES are so common with regard to the countries occupied by the Central Powers that it is refreshing to read that under Austrian rule Montenegro is making rapid strides to a civilization and prosperity she had never known under the patriarchal rule of King Nicholas. This we learn from the *Cettinjer Zeitung*, a paper published in German for the information of the Slavic-speaking inhabitants of the Montenegrin capital. It says:

> "It is just seven months since Austria-Hungary, altho still fighting, north and south, started on its peace-mission, in order to bring to a people, bleeding from the wounds of a cruel warfare which nearly lasted four years, the blessings of civilized order. Our first care, after the military organization of the country had been completed, was to provide the population with the necessary food and to give them the means to resume their agricultural labors. Day and night, hundreds of automobiles and wagons of all sorts climbed the steep roads to deliver, mostly free of charge, the precious burden to the famished people. This done, we began to lay out new roads, and only he who knows the *ante-bellum* situation can appreciate the difficulty of our task. Thousands of natives were employed for several months; all of them, of course, were paid decent salaries and provided with sufficient food. We opened the military hospitals to the civilian population and our physicians and sanitary officers worked day and night, stamping out the infectious diseases which, before our arrival, had decimated the population. We introduced vaccination, and we are happy to state that our sanitary measures were welcomed by all. We cleaned streets and houses.
>
> "We opened the schools which had been closed since the Balkan wars. We restored the half-demolished churches and parishes. Peace again reigns in the little country, commerce flourishes, and our courts of justice settle in equity the many quarrels between the sturdy farmers, preventing, however, to a great degree, the oppression of the poor by the wealthy land- and cattle-owners—a practise one would not have expected among this people, with its apparently primitive culture and patriarchal government."



"THE MAN THAT BROKE THE BACK OF MONTENEGRO."

Franz-Josef, the Mammoth Comedian, in his stupendous (and unique) success. —*Punch* (London).

## A CHINESE COMEDY

"FOR WAYS THAT ARE DARK and for tricks that are vain the heathen Chinee is peculiar." This we learn on the authority of the late Bret Harte, and his penetrating observation has just been confirmed by an incident which recently happened at Shanghai and set all China laughing. The Peking correspondent of the London *Times* sends to his paper a story from which we gather that even Chinese of such exalted station as Ministers of Justice are not altogether free from the "ways that are dark," but unfortunately for these members of the Cabinet the trick, on this occasion, was distinctly vain. To quote *The Times:*

> "The funniest thing in China to-day is the Parliament, one of the main results of the agony through which the country has passed. To be more explicit—Parliament has been made to look supremely ridiculous by a gigantic swindle engineered by some of its members.
>
> "From distant Yunnan, the birthplace of the antimonarchist movement which destroyed Yuan Shi Kai, there recently set forth a band of patriots bound for the capital. The party included the newly appointed Minister of Justice, seven members of the resuscitated Parliament, a large-hearted General who had led a brigade in the fight for freedom, and the A.D.C.'s and secretaries and servants of the above-mentioned notabilities. At a certain stage of their journey by sea to Shanghai a telegram was sent giving warning of their approach and requesting the Customs facilities usually accorded to high officials."

Here it must be observed that the Chinese Customs are not controlled by the Central Government at Peking, but are in the hands of a body of foreign officials who collect the revenue derived from this source, pay it into certain designated foreign banks, and this money is allotted to pay interest on the foreign loans secured on the Customs revenues. Under these circumstances the English and French officials of the Customs Service are not, as a rule, overawed by the dignity of Chinese members of Parliament, who generally received as even-handed treatment as mere plain citizens or foreign merchants, but, on occasions, even Homer nods. To return to the *Times* story:

> "On arrival at Shanghai the baggage of the party was bowed past the preventive officers without examination, and joyfully removed to a native hotel in the International Settlement.
>
> "There then followed a quick distribution of the baggage to the far corners of the city. The municipal police, however, just arrived in time to catch the last four trunks, and to arrest the M.P.'s in charge. These gentlemen bitterly opposed the examination of their belongings, and swore that the trunks contained nothing but official papers. But the foreign policemen, being without bowels, forcibly opened the boxes, and found them filled to the brim with opium. They obtained other evidence, which enabled them to trace twenty more trunks to the official residence of the Chinese city magistrate. These, being found in an adjacent house, were given up, and on examination were also found to contain 'official papers'!
>
> "The case is now before the Mixed Court in Shanghai. The opium seized is valued at 1,000,000 taels (say $750,000), and there are thirty-six trunks still missing, believed to contain opium worth 1,500,000 taels. The General and three members of Parliament are in prison, with bail refused, because of their connection with the case. On one of them was found a letter to a friend containing the naive confession that they 'were worried over three things—how to get back our lost "face"; how to dispose of the opium in the magistrate's Yamen; and what to do with the rest of the opium'! Warrants are now out for several others of the party, but apparently not for the Minister of Justice, who vigorously denies complicity, stating that he traveled independently with a single servant and a small quantity of baggage. Unfortunately for the Minister, the trunks which passed the Customs were labeled 'H. E. Chang Yo-tseng and Delegates,' and it will be for him to show that his name was used without his knowledge.
>
> "The case has created a great sensation among the Chinese. Those opposed to Republics and Parliaments and such like rejoice in loud voices, pointing the finger of scorn at the stuff of which Parliaments are made. The other side are in the depths, because their 'face' has been rubbed in the dirt."

# SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

## THE LONG-LIVED FIRST-BORN

SOME AUTHORITIES ASSERT confidently that first-born children are inferior in certain respects; and this thesis has been as strenuously denied by others. An investigation made and reported by the editor of *The Journal of Heredity* (Washington, September) seems to prove that whether superior or inferior, the first-born are at any rate likely to live longer than any of their brothers and sisters. His data are taken from the instances of longevity that the Genealogical Record Office of Washington has now been collecting for several years. After looking up the records of hundreds of aged persons, most of them over ninety, the editor concludes, first, that long-lived people tend to come from large families—a fact already noted in these columns; and secondly, that the first-born are relatively more numerous among the aged than those of any other birth-rank. Facilitating comparison by reducing his figures to a percentage basis, using 100 for his base-line, the editor gets the table appearing at the top of this page, upon which he comments as follows:

| *Birth-Ranks* | *Relative Number of Persons* |
|---|---|
| 1st-born | 152 |
| 2d | 90 |
| 3d | 86 |
| 4th | 94 |
| 5th | 100 |
| 6th | 61 |
| 7th | 106 |
| 8th | 79 |
| 9th | 85 |
| 10th | 125 |
| 11th and up | 117 |

HOW THE FIRST-BORN PREDOMINATE AMONG THE AGED.

The editor of *The Journal of Heredity* has examined in the Genealogical Record Office at Washington the records of hundreds of old people, and reducing his figures to a percentage basis, using 100 for his base-line, he shows how relatively numerous are the first-born.

"The preponderance of first-born is still striking, but the high proportions in the last birth-ranks are somewhat unexpected. I think the latter situation can be partly explained on statistical, rather than biological, grounds. If a centenarian were the youngest of thirteen brothers and sisters, for instance, his descendants might well be struck by the fact and remember it; therefore they would put it down in furnishing data to the Genealogical Record Office. If, however, their ancestor were in the middle of such a family, there is slightly less likelihood that they would remember his exact birth-rank and therefore they would, in a greater number of cases, leave that blank unfilled when furnishing information. This is merely a conjecture, but seems to me sufficient to account for the presence of some of these late arrivals—whose absolute numbers, it must always be remembered, are very few.

"Will a similar supposition account for the presence of any of the first-born in the table? I think it very possible that relatives might more easily remember that Uncle Abner was the eldest son than that he was fifth-born in a family of nine. It may be, therefore, that we have in our statistics a greater number of first-born than an absolutely random sample of the population would furnish. But this appears to be a source of comparatively small, if any, error, because the preponderance of the first-born is as striking in families of two and three as it is in some of the larger fraternities. Admitting that this may have contributed slightly to swell the number of first-born, I do not think it can reduce seriously the great preponderance—217 out of a total of 802, if we include the sixteen who were an 'only child.' This preponderance can be well shown in another way by the percentage table on this page, which Dr. Alexander Graham Bell prepared.

| Order of Birth | Total No. of Children | No. Lived to be Aged | Per Cent. Lived to be Aged |
|---|---|---|---|
| First-born children | 802 | 217 | 27.05 |
| Second-born children | 786 | 118 | 15.01 |
| Third-born children | 765 | 104 | 13.59 |
| Fourth-born children | 705 | 95 | 13.47 |
| Fifth-born children | 630 | 82 | 13.1 |
| Sixth-born children | 542 | 40 | 7.38 |
| Seventh-born children | 450 | 53 | 11.77 |
| Eighth-born children | 369 | 30 | 8.13 |
| Ninth-born children | 271 | 22 | 8.11 |
| Tenth-born children | 181 | 20 | 11.04 |
| Eleventh-, twelfth-, thirteenth-, fourteenth-, and fifteenth-born children | 188 | 21 | 11.17 |
| Total | 5,689 | 802 | 14.09 |

THE FIRST-BORN'S BIRTHRIGHT OF LONG LIFE.

His chance for a ripe-old age as worked out by Dr. Alexander Graham Bell.

"The evidence appears to me conclusive that, among the long-lived people in the United States, eldest sons and eldest daughters are considerably more frequent than would be the case if longevity had no connection with birth-rank.

"How can we square these results with those reported by Karl Pearson: that still-births are most frequent among the first-born, that infant mortality is higher among the first-born, that the health of the first-born child during its early years is below par?

"Natural selection appears to offer a satisfactory explanation. At the birth of the first child, the maternal mechanism is less well adapted to its work than is the case at subsequent births. . . . The first-born child is, therefore, more stringently selected than are his brothers and sisters; a greater percentage of the first children die at birth. Now, if we make the assumption that those who die are, on the average, inherently weaker than those who survive the ordeal, it follows that the average of strength, among the first-born adults in a population, would be higher than among the second or later-born; not because they were, as a rank, superior physically from the start, but simply because a greater proportion of the weaklings were eliminated at the start.

"If, then, we draw a sample of long-lived people from the population, we would expect to find more first-born among them than because the initial incidence of natural selection left the surviving first-born more fit, on the average, than the surviving second-, third-, or fourth-born.

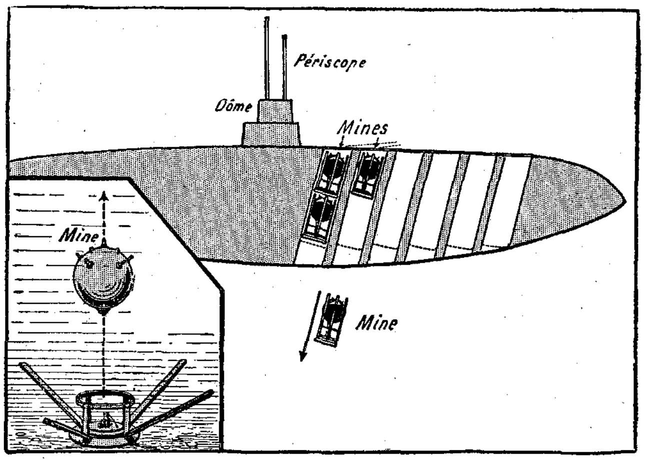
"This hypothesis may well be supplemented by the fact which biometricians have found, that the elder children are more variable in respect to longevity than are the later-born. Increased variability naturally gives all the more scope for the action of natural selection; and while those who vary in the direction of physical inferiority will be eliminated at birth, the survivors will represent children who vary in physical superiority to a greater extent than do their younger brothers and sisters. This variation will naturally result in the production of a considerable number of long-lived individuals.

"If the facts have been correctly interpreted, then the prevalence of first-born in a collection of long-lived individuals has a real biological foundation, and is not a mere statistical fallacy. This conclusion is supported by the fact, found long ago by biometricians, that elder children tend to live longer than younger ones. The investigation in question did not deal directly with the first-born, but is obviously parallel to a certain extent. . . . . . .

"In conclusion, it has been shown that among the long-lived people in the United States, first-born are proportionately more numerous than any other children. It is suggested that this may be because they are (*a*) more variable in respect to longevity and (*b*) subjected to a more stringent selection at birth. Previous work showing that earlier-born children in a family live longer than later-born appears, as far as it goes, to corroborate the validity of the conclusion reached from a study of the Genealogical Record Office data."

## SAFE AND SANE AT LAST

NATION-WIDE RETURNS show that we have at last had a lockjawless Fourth of July. Since the American Medical Association began collecting statistics fourteen years ago, this is the first Fourth that can boast of such immunity—due largely, we must infer, to the praiseworthy efforts of those who have been preaching safety and sanity, not only "first," but last and all the time, in the celebration of our national festival. That one may be joyful without inoculating oneself with the germs of tetanus is indeed a gratifying discovery.



SUBMARINE MINE-LAYER DROPPING A MINE (CROSS SECTION).

Insert shows how a mine after falling to the bottom leaves the cage which held it and rises automatically to its correct position.

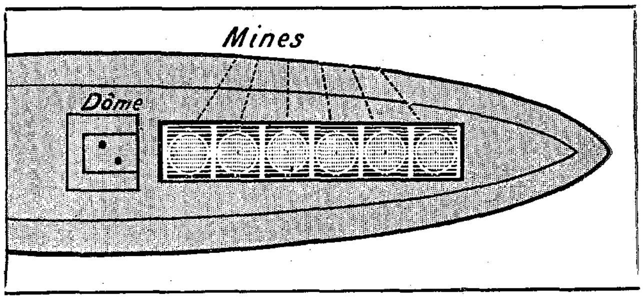
Independence day has not been entirely denatured, however, as deaths and injuries from gun-shots, powder explosions, and other causes have not yet been eliminated. In an editorial in *The World's Work* (New York, October) we read further:

> "In 1903, when these studies began, we offered up 417 human sacrifices on the altar of Independence day. The preaching of the safe and sane Fourth, however, has evidently had its effect, for there has been a steady diminution year by year, until now, in 1916, American boys and girls have exprest their appreciation of their splendid inheritance without a solitary case of tetanus.
>
> "In these fourteen years 1,119 deaths from this disease have been recorded as a result of Fourth of July accidents. The most patriotic State, judged by the lockjaw standard, has been Illinois, in which 157 innocents have been slaughtered in this fashion. Pennsylvania, as the cradle of liberty, appropriately stands high in the list, 152 children having thus shown their devotion to their native land. Ohio, which also stands close to the top in the pension-roll, can proudly exhibit 119 cases of Fourth of July tetanus in fourteen years. New York, despite its large population, lags behind, only 93 children having died this horrible death in this same period. These statistics bring out the curious fact that lockjaw, an extremely rare disease, has found its largest cause in Fourth of July celebrations. Thus, in 1909, there were 150 cases of patriotic tetanus in the United States and only 128 from other causes. In 1910, 72 Independence-day celebrants died of this disease and only 47 who had contracted it in other ways. The disappearance of these casualties as a result of fireworks places the responsibility now on the other side. Any one who now succumbs has a more respectable reason for his death than cannon, firecrackers, and blank cartridges.
>
> "But this disappearance of lockjaw does not mean that we are becoming entirely safe in our celebrations. There are still many deaths caused by the Fourth—tho not by tetanus. This year 30 people died from gunshots, burning alive, powder, torpedoes, toy cannon, and other methods used exclusively on this great occasion. Ten children lost the sight of one eye, nine lost legs, arms, and hands, twenty-four came out of the day with fewer fingers than when they entered it, and 717 had other injuries.
>
> "Encouraging as these statistics may be in showing in a conclusive fashion that we are making progress in the direction of a sane Fourth, however, we have not, up to the present time, had complete success."

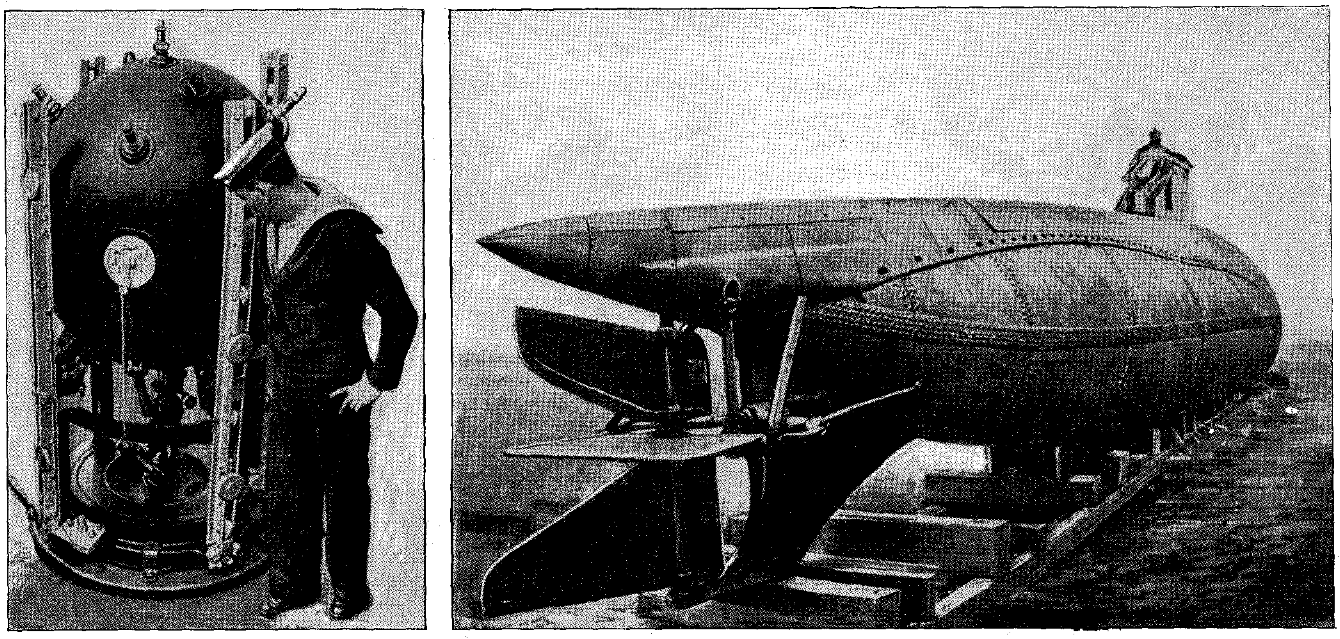
## A SUBMARINE MINE-LAYER

THE FOLLOWING DETAILED ACCOUNT of the construction and operation of a German submarine, built not for direct fighting, but to lay mines secretly in the midst of a hostile fleet, is from a French paper, *La Nature* (Paris). The recent capture, by the English, of one of these vessels has made possible a careful study of the way in which she is built and of her tactics. We thus learn just how the submarine mine-layer carries its sinister cargo, how it plants the mines, and how it contrives to obviate the dangerous possibility of being literally "hoist with its own petard." Mine-laying, the writer reminds us at the outset, must be carried on near well-guarded coasts, and it thus presents great difficulties for a submarine, which is almost blind when it works well under water. Besides this, the work must often be done in swift currents, and the submarine then runs the risk of passing over a mine that it has just laid, and of thus being blown up itself. The writer says, in fact:

> "This has actually happened. A German or Austrian submarine that was plying its culpable trade near the port of . . . was cut quite in two by one of its own mines. The job was so cleanly executed that the two halves of the vessel were fished up, fastened together, and enrolled in the enemy's fleet.
>
> "The capture of these submarine mine-layers has of course been very useful in giving us exact knowledge of the German methods. This is how the submarine now on exhibition in the Thames is arranged. In the part of the vessel that extends forward of the turret are six great wells, oblique tubes inclined at about 70 degrees to the vertical, passing through the keel and sloping from the bow toward the stern. In each of these wells, whose upper openings are closed by gratings, are stored two mines of about 1,000 pounds each, one over the other. The cylindrical weight that will serve to anchor the mine when it is moored is of a diameter somewhat greater than the mine itself. To this weight four iron uprights are fixt vertically. . . . The mine is thus in a sort of cage.
>
> "The mine, its anchor, the four uprights, and all the other mechanism may be freed from the tube by a release operated from the bridge, and then the whole outfit, drawn by the weight and guided by the uprights, glides to the bottom. When it touches, the four arms open out and the mine is free. As it floats easily it rises to the surface, carrying with it a steel cable that unrolls from a drum on the anchor. A special mechanism, of the nature of a hydrostatic valve, regulates the movements of the cable and stops the unrolling when the mine reaches a certain distance from the surface—usually 10 or 12 feet. This is the most desirable distance, because the height of the column of water over the mine is then sufficient to produce by its weight the tamping effect necessary to realize the full force of the explosion. . . . . . .
>
> "Let us return to our submarine. It has laid its dangerous eggs, one by one, barring the entrance to a port, or it has strewn them over a steamship route. But the mines must not get into position while it is still over them, as this would be fatal. So the hydrostatic valves that control the release of the steel cable are made to function with a delay just sufficient to allow the submarine to get out of the way. This system of delay in the liberation of the mine has been studied out and applied by the Germans with an ingenuity that we must all recognize.
>
> "Near some of our ports, vessels have been destroyed by mines in a channel that had been traversed by trawlers and cleaned out with the greatest care fifteen minutes or one or two hours previous. It seemed practically certain that no



PLAN OF SUBMARINE MINE-LAYER, SHOWING MINES IN THEIR WELLS.



A MINE IN ITS CAGE.

SUBMARINE IN DOCK; THE SMALL SIDE KEELS HOLD IT UPRIGHT WHEN IT RESTS ON THE BOTTOM.

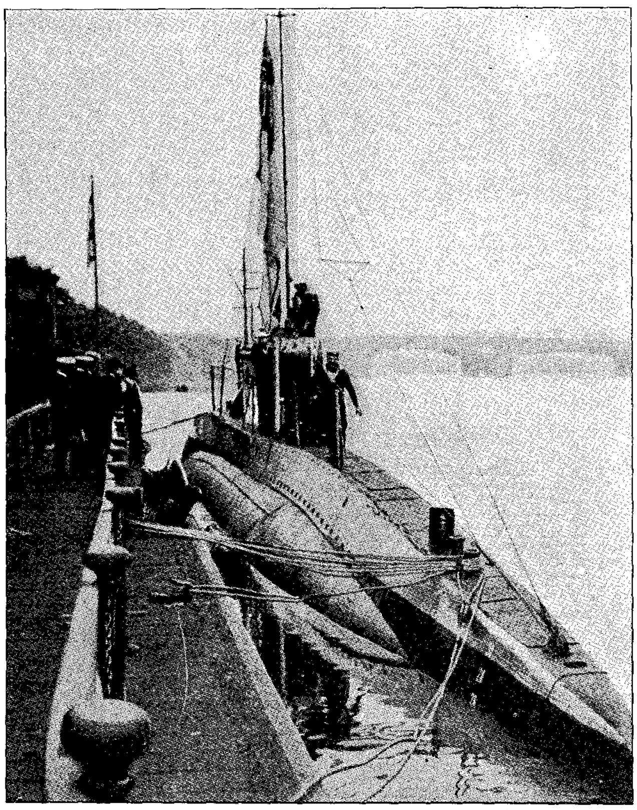
A NEAR VIEW OF MINE AND MINE-LAYER.

submarine would have had the time to return and lay new torpedoes. And yet it had been done. . . . It was finally found that by a special feature of the hydrostatic valve mentioned above it was possible to vary, in considerable proportions, the delay at the end of which the mines deposited by a given submarine should take up their final position and become dangerous. To be absolutely safe, it was necessary to drag the channel just before the passage of every ship that entered or left the port.

"The captured submarine carried twelve mines. To place them in their wells, the grilles were opened. . . . It had no torpedo-tubes, its armament consisting solely of its mines and but one gun. The mines were charged with trinitrotoluene, run in when hot, which is exploded through the intermediary of a charge of fulmi-cotton, set off by a cap of fulminate of mercury."

The picture at the top of this page which shows the vessel in dock "reveals an interesting peculiarity of the construction of German submarines and of the tactics employed by them," tho it is not a part of this boat's mine-laying equipment. Says the French writer:

> "I refer to the small keel which extends part of the length of the hull about six feet from the axis of the vessel. An identical keel is placed symmetrically on the other side.
>
> "In reality these are supports on which the submarine rests when it lies on the bottom. When circumstances do not lend themselves to active operations at a particular point which it is nevertheless necessary to guard, when surveillance has become too severe, as in the night, when the vessel must be allowed to rest, the submarine descends quietly in a place where examination of the chart shows a convenient bottom, and rests there in shelter from harm, without using the precious store of electricity in its accumulators."



A CAPTURED GERMAN SUBMARINE MINE-LAYER.

## HOW ELECTRICITY TRAVELS THROUGH THE BODY

ALTHO THE PASSAGE OF ELECTRICITY through the human body has been employed for many years as a curative agent, it has only very lately been possible to learn much about what the current does, or what happens to it, inside the tissues. The body is by no means a uniform conductor, as a lump of metal would be. It is rather a mixture of substances—bone, flesh, muscle, and blood—which have very different conductive powers. The bones are the worst conductors, the blood and other bodily fluids are the best. A current entering at one point and leaving at another will therefore not travel in a straight line between the two, but will follow the blood-vessels as nearly as possible, which may take it over quite a roundabout course. These considerations may throw light on the causes of death from an electrical discharge. Says Dr. G. Bucky, in an article on "The Human Body as an Electrical System," contributed to *The Scientific American Supplement* (New York):

> "The various tissues are arranged very differently in the body, so that we sometimes have to deal with multiple circuits and sometimes with connections in series, and at other times with a combination of the two; hence, according to the arrangement, the path of the current will be quite different at different times. These considerations must make it quite plain that the arrangement and size of the electrodes through which the current passes are of great moment with regard to the course

> of the current. On the other hand, it must not be forgotten that the course of the current in itself is a great factor with reference to the healing action. These relations are of interest to the electrotechnician as explaining many accidents and many consequences of such accidents. We can not believe that the external alterations of the skin, etc., due to electric accidents, form the cause of death; rather is it due to subtler internal processes connected with destruction of vital functions. For this reason the pathway of the current in cases of accident is of the greatest interest. Unfortunately, our medical knowledge of the precise causes of death in electrical accidents is still very small. However, we are probably justified by analogy in drawing the conclusion that the principal cause is destruction of the nerve functions. Let us consider an example: Suppose that a workman chances to place his head between two naked conductors through which a current is passing. We must not instantly conclude that the current passes directly through his head, but must remember that an enormous resistance is offered to its passage by the skull. The electric current must overcome the enormous resistance of the bone in order to reach the brain inside the skull. Much easier pathways are at its disposal outside the skull in the shape of the blood-vessels, which, it must be remembered, are divided and subdivided into the tiniest branches. All these tiny branches lead back to one principal branch, and these large branches are united with each other by connecting blood-vessels.
>
> “Regarded electrically, these blood-vessels represent, in a certain measure, wires of relatively good conductivity embedded in poor conductors. Hence, the main portion of the current will flow through the blood-vessels, and the potential difference will, in the main, come to an equilibrium by means of the blood-vessels of the two sides of the head. It must not be thought, however, that portions of the current of lower intensity will not pass through the bone and likewise through the hair. Only, in consequence of their lower intensity, the effect of these small side currents may be little or nothing as compared to that of the main current.”

The physician who uses electricity as a therapeutic agent must of course be acquainted with these peculiarities, otherwise his current may never reach the organ for which it is intended. Says Dr. Bucky:

> “From these facts we perceive that in various maladies we must so arrange the passage of the current that it will do the most good to the affected organ. . . . The conditions of electric resistance in the animal body are analogous to that of a silver wire (represented by the blood-vessel) embedded in a metal which is a poor conductor, *e.g.*, lead. The current is capable of traversing the lead (*i.e.*, the flesh, etc.), but will exhibit a preference for the silver wire (blood-vessel). In consequence of the anatomical arrangement of the tissues, however, it is impossible, under the conditions, to conduct a current directly to any given locality of the body, because such a locality is surrounded on all sides by very poor conductors. As mentioned above, this is true of the skull. In order to reach some parts of the brain, we must make use of certain artificial devices. In spite of such aids, however, it is not possible to reach all parts of the brain with the electric current; we are confined to certain limited and non-essential portions. . . . . . .
>
> “Similar conditions obtain with the marrow of the bones. Here, too, the marrow is surrounded on all sides by the poor conductor, bone. It is almost impossible to cause electric currents of appreciable energy to penetrate directly into the interior of a bone. These conditions have led to the employment of a specific electrical technique, so-called autoinduction. In this method the electric current enters the animal body, not directly, by conduction, but indirectly, by induction.
>
> “For this purpose we make use of a coil of wire within which the patient, or the limb to be treated, is placed. When, now, a powerful current is made to flow through the coil, an induced current is created in the body. In this manner it is, therefore, possible to cause the flow of electric currents even in the brain or in other inaccessible organs. Since, however, for the employment of this method comparatively high primary currents are required in order to cause an appreciable current in the body of the person, and since, on the other hand, the apparatus at our disposal can not be very large, for fear of being too expensive for the physician, only moderate results have as yet been obtained.”

Since the discovery that the body can sustain alternating currents of high frequency much better than continuous currents, much more powerful currents are used for curative purposes than was formerly the case. The action of these on the body is largely limited to their heating effects.

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## DETOXICATION

ALTOGETHER too many persons know the meaning of the word “intoxication.” Its antonym, which serves as our heading, is confessedly coined by *The Medical Record* (New York, September 9). The best “detoxicating” agent, we are told, is sleep; but after all this is what every drunkard knows. Nature, in spite of himself, puts him into a condition where he “sleeps off” his debauch. Sleep, however, is beneficial in the case of many other poisons besides alcohol. That it is sovereign against the toxins of fatigue most of us can testify. It is the great detoxicator; and it looks as if *The Medical Record* had really produced a contribution to the already somewhat adequate vocabulary of our mother tongue. Says the writer:

> “While this title may at first suggest something new in physiology, it only connotes the old view that sleep is due very largely to the accumulation of waste products and persists until these have been taken up by the circulation. It is a corollary, therefore, that in loss of sleep the body becomes in a measure intoxicated. In animals deprived of sleep death occurs at the end of three or four days with a gradual lowering of temperature and reduction of erythrocytes to 2,000,000. Under the combination of excessive muscular labor and injection of meat extractives an animal succumbs in from thirty to forty hours. The injections made at the conclusion of the labor precipitate a condition of extreme lassitude. According to certain authorities sleep is not even a function *per se*, but the result of fatigue toxins. . . . From a similar view-point the power of alcohol to produce drowsiness and deep sleep has been ascribed to an overstimulation of the thyroid; for while alcohol in small doses increases the activity of the gland the reverse becomes true when large quantities are taken.
>
> “The toxic or antitoxic nature of sleep is thus discust in a brief article by De Castro in the *Revista de Medicina y Cirugia de la Habana* for July 25. It is indeed evident that some of the older views of sleep have not made good. We do not know whether or not sleep is dependent on a particular state of the cerebral circulation, for it apparently occurs with anemia, hyperemia, or the ordinary status. Drowsiness after a full meal is still held to be due to a derivation of blood from the brain, and it has been shown that when one drops asleep there is a sudden lowering of blood-pressure.”

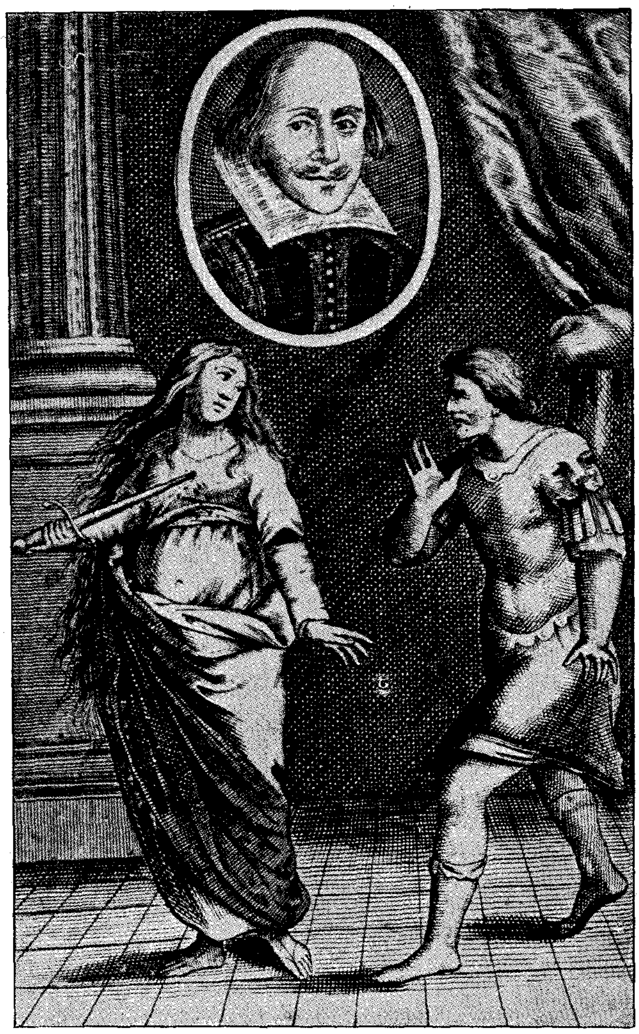
But the personal equation—the agency of habit and civilized man's adaptability to methods of living—makes it difficult to establish such facts as these. Indeed, confesses the writer, no theory of sleep can be devised on the “detoxication” basis which can begin to account for all its phenomena. As we read further:

> “A good night's rest from which a subject awakes refreshed and active appears to show that all fatigue toxins have been expelled from the cells. But it is evident that such a slumber can have little in common with the somnolence which follows a gluttonous meal during which toxins accumulate and from which the subject wakes unrefreshed and with most wretched subjective sensations. Any sleep apparently normal which fails to refresh could not have been true slumber of the detoxicating type.
>
> “The neurasthenic, regarded usually as poisoned by his cell-products, may be a sound sleeper in appearance but has no corresponding advantage over a neurasthenic with insomnia, and at no time of day does he feel so devitalized as upon waking. Conversely the active man who can do with little sleep must have superior facilities for detoxication, or perhaps for some unknown reason he is more immune than others to fatigue-poisoning. The fact, however, that many individuals who lead sedentary lives are able to obtain prolonged and refreshing sleep seems to show that sleep can not be regarded merely as a measure of fatigue-poisoning. To account for such cases, we have to invoke the agency of habit and the adaptability of mankind to methods of living.”

# LETTERS - AND - ART

## SHAKESPEARE AS A SOURCE OF ARTISTIC INSPIRATION

IN MODERN ART to be literary is to be damned. Yet the greatest literary artist of the English tongue has inspired some of the best of our art-treasures, and in quantity an amount almost beyond calculation. All this is shown by Mr. Malcolm C. Salaman in a recent volume called "Shakespeare in Pictorial Art," forming a special number of *The International Studio*. Nearly all the great names in Anglo-Saxon art, from Sir Joshua Reynolds to John S. Sargent, are represented in the list of men inspired by Shakespeare, and some excursions may also be made among Continental names. Sargent's representation of Ellen Terry as *Lady Macbeth* is called "the greatest theatrical portrait of modern times," and another American, Edwin A. Abbey, is put in a foremost place, "for none has ever brought to the pictorial interpretation of the plays a finer and more vivacious imagination, a truer dramatic intuition, or a richer artistic accomplishment."



SHAKESPEARE AS FIRST ILLUSTRATED.

The frontispiece to John Quarles's edition of "The Rape of Lucrece," published in 1655, probably suggested by Marcantonio.

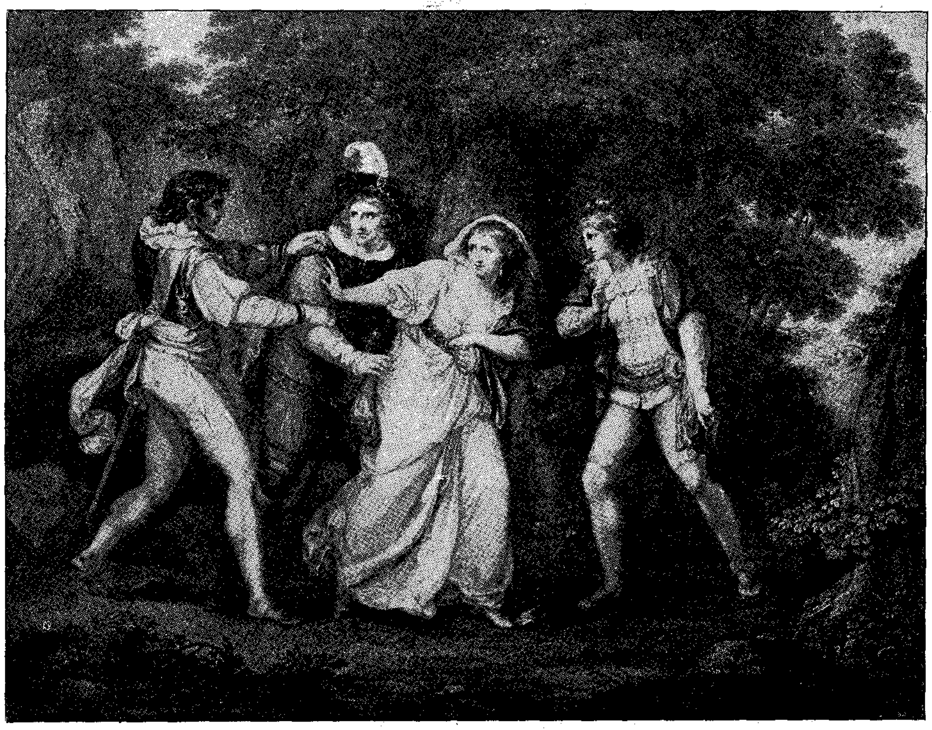
The first attempt to illustrate any writing of Shakespeare, we are told, was made in 1655, when "The Rape of Lucrece" was published with an accompanying picture by an unnamed artist. It is pointed out that this designer had probably seen Marcantonio's fine print of "The Death of Lucrece," but "his remembrance of it had been of little artistic service." Still, the volume is rare and valuable as the "first illustration." The earliest important enterprise in Shakespearian illustration dates from 1787, with the "Boydell Shakespeare Gallery." Hitherto whatever had been done to illustrate the plays had gone no further than reproducing the stage scenes as presented at Drury Lane or Covent Garden with famous actors in their accustomed settings. The story also shows that the enterprise marked a revolution in English art:

> "This famous enterprise originated in a dinner-table conversation, in November, 1787, at the house in Hampstead of Josiah Boydell, the painter-engraver, and nephew of Alderman John Boydell, in whose print-selling business he was an active partner. The company included Benjamin West, George Romney, Paul Sandby, Hayley (poet of sorts and biographer of Romney), Hoole (the translator of Tasso), Braithwaite, the engineer, and Nichols, the learned printer and literary anecdotist. These were complimenting the Alderman on his great efforts in the interests of English engraving, which had resulted in a vast export business in English prints, and the payment during his lifetime to British painters and engravers of no less a sum than £300,000. The old Alderman replied that he wished to do still more. Foreigners, he urged, continued to maintain that the English could paint only portraits, and lacked any genius for what was then considered the noblest branch of pictorial art, historical painting, a reproach which he wished to help our artists to remove. He was sure that British painters needed only such encouragement as he was anxious to give, and fitting subject-matter to inspire them. Could any of the company suggest a worthy field of inspiration? Nichols, the printer, was up on the instant. The subject-matter, he said, was obvious and beyond question; the one national source of worthy pictorial subjects was, of course, ready to hand in the works of Shakespeare. This idea was eagerly discust, and with so much favor that, before the company separated, the Boydell Shakespeare Gallery had come within the range of practical politics. It was a little out of Paul Sandby's line, but Romney and West were presumably enlisted on the spot. All the leading painters of the day were invited to paint pictures appropriate to the scheme, and many of the principal engravers were engaged to translate them to copper. By 1789 the enterprise was well on its way, many of the pictures were painted, and a gallery in Pall Mall had been built for their exhibition. With the first catalog, the brave Alderman issued his pronouncement on that artistic fetish of the time, Historical Paintings, with some special pleading for Shakespearian illustration."

The painters who contributed to the Gallery included Reynolds, Romney, West, Opie, Hoppner, Northcote, Angelica Kauffman, Fuseli, Westall, Kamberg, and Stothard. In many of these illustrations the artists still mistook "scenic invention for pictorial imagination." And this may be said also of succeeding efforts which multiplied enormously after the introduction of steel-engraving. By the middle of the century we come to a group who had none of the obsession of the stage. "Shakespeare meant much to the Preraffaelites," for "the dramatic naturalness and essential poetry of the plays gave them opportunities for that emotional expression, through natural gesture and sincerity of aspect, with sensuous significance of color, which was their pictorial aim."

> "In illustrating any scene they sought to look beyond the dramatist's stage-restrictions, and interpret the subject-matter in its free, natural state through pictorial expression, untrammeled by theatrical convention. Millais's 'Ophelia,' painted

in 1852, and now one of the most popular pictures at the Tate Gallery, is an admirable example. The painter has taken the Queen's poetic description of *Ophelia's* death, and faithfully illustrated it, and, in the happy words of an eminent critic: 'Nowhere else in Millais's work do we find the essential harmony between a thought and its rendering that we see here. The Shakespearian unity, the genius which turns the gladdest things in Nature—spring flowers, a babbling brook, irresponsible song—into echoes of death, exists on the canvas.' Holman Hunt has told us delightfully how, when Millais was projecting his 'Ophelia,' they went together along the Ewell River to look for landscape material, and at 'a turn of the meadows,' with the proverbial 'Millais luck,' the young painter found the 'exact composition of arboreal and floral richness he had dreamed of.' It is amusing to read of the violent antagonism provoked at first by this popular picture, and how Ruskin defended it, as well as Holman Hunt's 'Two Gentlemen of Verona,' painted the previous year, and now in the Birmingham Art Gallery, tho to Liverpool belongs the credit of having at once recognized its merit, and crowned it with a prize for the 'best picture.'



"RUFFIAN, LET GO THAT RUDE, UNCIVIL TOUCH."

This scene from "The Two Gentlemen of Verona" was drawn by Angelica Kauffmann for the "Boydell Shakespeare," the first great enterprise in Shakespeare illustration.

This is a typical Preraffaelite picture, typical in its expressiveness of design and naturalness of individual gesture and attitude, with nature playing also its significant part, as the sunlight among the beech-trees patches the forest glades. This was no faked background, but painted faithfully in Lord Amherst's park, at Knowle, Kent."

In our own day, of course, Abbey's work is the greatest and most numerous, tho such men as Arthur Rackham, W. Heath Robinson, Gordon Browne, Claude Shepperson, and H. M. Brock, have furnished their quota. Mr. Abbey's drawings, says the writer, "have an artistic quality rare even in first-rate illustrations, which gives them a right to independent existence as works of art." But—

"In addition to these drawings, Abbey enriched the field of Shakespearian illustration with a number of noble pictures, designed with the same dramatic imagination and pictorial beauty, painted splendidly with rich harmonies of color, and expressive always of the human significance of the scene. 'Richard, Duke of Gloucester, and the Lady Anne,' is one of the finest Shakespearian pictures ever painted, pictorially sumptuous in its presentation of the pageantry of Henry VI.'s funeral procession, as it is dramatically incisive in its illustration of *Richard's* amazing wooing. For his 'King Lear' picture, Abbey chose, and interpreted with all the capacity of his art, the incident which, as I have said, Madox Brown designed and etched, but never painted as he meant to do, the parting between *Cordelia* and her sisters after her disinheritance. Going always direct to the poet for his inspiration, the painter was pictorial without theatricality, and he painted the play-scene in 'Hamlet' with no suggestion of a Maclise's *mise en scène*, yet with how much more true dramatic expression."

## HOW OUR MUSIC AUDIENCES STRIKE A CRITIC

THE AMERICAN MUSIC PUBLIC is probably the most lectured in the world. Hardly an artist of any caliber but gives his or her opinion of the powers of appreciation possest by those who sit, however patiently, under the exhibitions of every degree of talent. Those highest in the scale of artistic favor are naturally not the most severe, but the disappointed hopes of many an invader are assuaged probably by their public reflections upon the blindness or deafness of the American audience. In these ways the artist supplements the work of the critic whose attention is usually wholly devoted to the performer. Mr. Maurice Halperson, however, turns his gaze away from the stage, in a recent number of *Musical America* (New York), to look not as an artist, but as a critic upon the house, and mixes the gall of artist's words with some honey of his own. He tells us he has been watching our audiences for eighteen years, and really likes them, tho there is "much room for improvement even here." When he first came to these shores and went to the opera here, he was "struck by the elegance of the spectators, by their perfect manners, their good education and tact in showing grateful appreciation without getting noisy; by the conservatism of their taste, by their naïveté, and principally by the numerical preponderance and influence of women." But from the very first, he repeats, it surprized him "how easily these distinguished audiences could be imprest."

"It struck me as a real naïveté, as something quite different from the behavior of equally distinguished European audiences, which only too often I found *blasé*. I do not refer to the popular theaters, but have in mind only our best musical performances and playhouses when I take the liberty of stating that the atmosphere of apparent formal coolness in them is not much more than a pose, the outgrowth of snobbish indifference, on the one hand, and the policy of 'watchful waiting' by those who are better bred, on the other. But when some artistic happening aroused these distinguished ladies and gentlemen, they became expansive, like children looking forward to a special treat.

"I remember a great charity concert (my first experience at the Metropolitan Opera-House) in which Pol Plançon, the great French basso, had just finished his official number. After his third recall, he exchanged signs with the conductor, who gave the signal for an encore. Hardly had the orchestra played two bars, when the whole audience burst forth into enthusiastic approval. The pleasure of hearing Plançon sing Schumann's popular 'The Two Grenadiers' brought vivid color to the cheeks and fiery sparkles into the eyes of the fair women. I could not imagine such a demonstration from a refined audience on the

> other side, except in a very provincial city. But I could have embraced them, those lovely creatures, who gave such jubilant expression to their satisfaction.
>
> "There can be no greater reward for an artist than to see himself made the recipient of an ovation like that. But such signs of spontaneous appreciation are not too frequent here, as our cultured public does not approve of noisy demonstrations. It even goes too far in that direction, in my opinion, forgetting that singers, like all artists whose work is performed before the eyes and the ears of the public, need immediate encouragement and appreciation. This is especially true of Italian artists. Theatergoers of Latin origin are too keenly interested in music and other art and are used to express their feelings too intensely to refrain from either the most outspoken approval or disapproval."

Whatever the reticence of these "distinguished audiences" in their signs of sympathetic appreciation, they have, on the other hand, "the fine tact never to give vent to their feelings of disapproval."

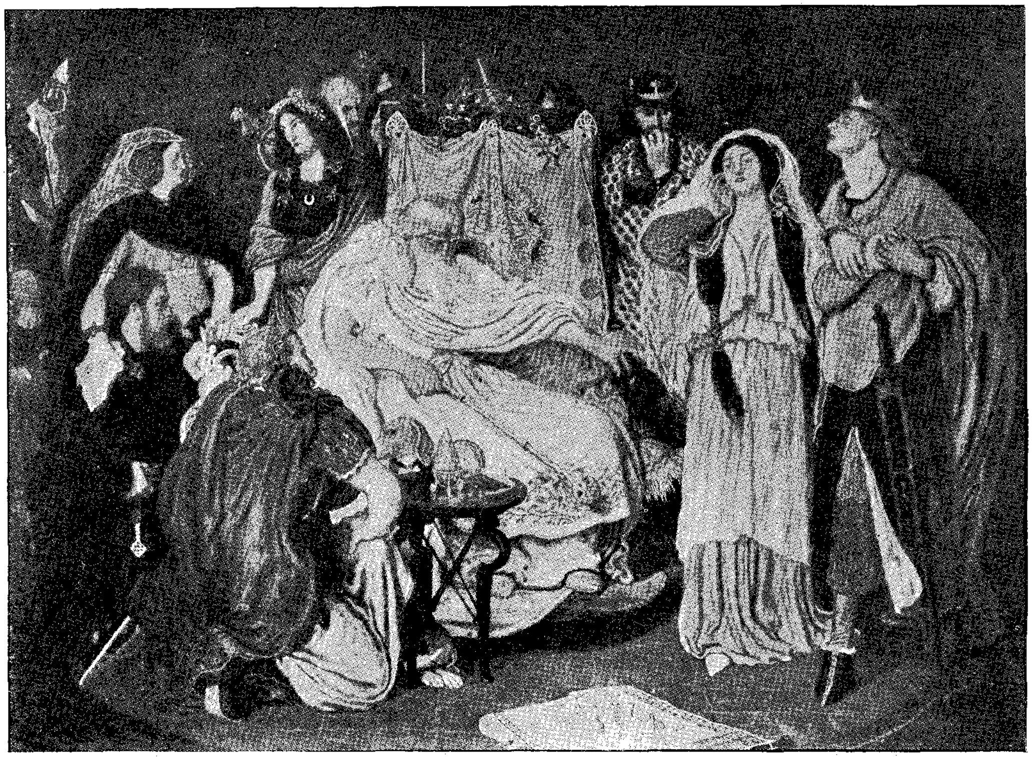
> "Even if an artist is not liked, still there is always some polite applause. And what wild and brutal scenes I have witnessed in Italian and Spanish opera-houses! I can see them before me now, those unhappy artists, panic-stricken, unable to make use of their artistic assets because the public has hissed them at the very beginning of the opera. There is no limit to the brutality of such crowds. The artists are wronged and robbed of every possibility of success.
>
> "Nothing of the kind can happen here, but, on the other hand, our audiences go too far in tolerating mediocre and even very poor artists. Especially in the opera-houses which are run on the subscription plan, the manager may always reply to severe complaints by asserting that one or the other mediocre artist seems to have won popular support, to a certain extent at least. With all my aversion to such brutal scenes in the theaters as I have just alluded to, I must confess that the right to express disapproval belongs to an audience as much as the right of approbation. The problem lies in the great difficulty of finding a dignified way of expressing disapproval."

There is a word of advice to the artist on the matter of giving encores:

> "The artist should be very careful with repetitions and encores, in any event. The repetition of a number should be granted only at the insistent demand of the large majority of an audience, and as to the encore, I would relegate it to the end of the program, when the greedy part of the public and the vainglorious artists can indulge themselves without interfering with the finer instincts of the experts and the work of the professional reviewers.
>
> "In view of the benevolent attitude of our audiences, the duty of the critics becomes imperative to tell the whole truth and to correct exaggerated impressions of a 'triumph' that the artist has received through the kindness and politeness of the public.
>
> "As for the artistic conservatism which was so apparent to me when I started my New York experiences, I must admit that rapid progress has been made within the last fifteen years. I can not see any great difference nowadays between the tastes of our concert audiences and those of the Old World. They are just as catholic in their tastes and as likely to appreciate the new and uncommon here as elsewhere."

## STILL FIGHTING OVER RODIN

RODIN WAS THE CAUSE of an unusual uproar in the French Chamber of Deputies on September 14, so violent that President Deschanel very nearly found himself compelled to suspend the session. It was over no question concerning the gigantic European conflict, but "the kind of subject which to a Parliament ought to mean recreation and delight." So the Abbé Ernest Dimnet phrases another incident in the question of Rodin and his tenancy of the Hôtel Biron. The same matter has come up before from time to time, giving rise to acrimonious discussion over the fact that Rodin has used the place, once the home of the nuns of the Sacred Heart, as a studio and museum. The nuns lived there until 1901, and they would be there still, says the Abbé Dimnet in *The New Witness* (London), if, "in accordance with a law which shames the name of law, and begins to be remembered without any pleasure even by those who passed it, they had not been told that their house was not theirs any more." The place remained vacant for a long time, until it "was gradually rumored that Rodin had rented the chapel and was working in it." "He surely might have worked elsewhere," says the Abbé, "as a Beaudelairian sculptor, and his models seem rather too Beaudelairian in a church," but the tradition thus created always causes an uproar when the affair comes before the public. It is only recently that Rodin made out a deed of gift to the French nation of all his works, provided they shall be exhibited in the Hôtel Biron, and this is the matter that came before the Chamber in September. The Abbé writes:



"FAIREST CORDELIA, THOU ART MOST RICH, BEING POOR."

Thus *France*, her affianced, speaks to *King Lear's* daughter after she was cast off by her father, and thus the Preraffaelite painter, Ford Madox Brown, pictures the scene in Shakespeare's play.

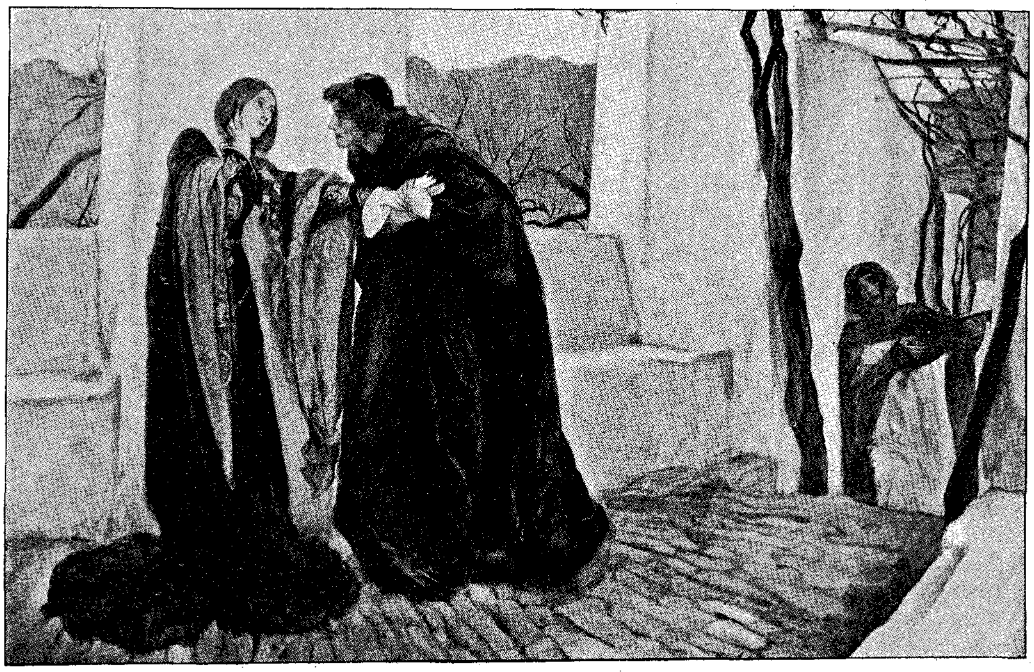
> "The Chamber, like the rest of the world, seems to have very different opinions on the artistic standing of Rodin, and I am not going to discuss them. As it might appear cowardly in a question of so burning a character not to express one's own opinion, let me say that I regard Rodin as the greatest French sculptor since Carpeaux, and that the approved artists cut beside this man, once a workman, the figure of workmen beside an artist; but compared to Carpeaux or Rude he seems

to be systematic, which does not belong to great artists. This much being said, I may be allowed to state that the only point in which I am interested, and the only one I think worth the while of my English readers, is the following: Why is it that the section of the Chamber which seemed to take up the cudgels the most enthusiastically for Rodin, the one which lost its temper the quickest over the question, was the Socialist group? Is there any connection between being a Socialist and being an admirer of art as represented by the 'Thinker'?

"Socialists are representatives of the working classes, and a fair proportion of the Socialist Deputies once belonged to those classes themselves. Now it can not be gainsaid that the artistic preferences of the man in the street are not by any means in favor of Rodin. Stay long enough in the vicinity of the above-mentioned 'Thinker,' outside the Panthéon, or of the 'Femme Accroupie' in the Luxembourg, to gather the impressions of unsophisticated critics, and you will see that, after falling for a brief moment under the category of surprize, they promptly change their character and find expression in the most ruthless chaffing. So it can not be to please their constituents that the Socialist Deputies show themselves such advanced connoisseurs. But it may be—as a matter of fact, it is—to please other people and to chagrin some others that they do so. Not a few Socialists—Mr. Marcel Sembat represents them the best—are well-off people with speculative tendencies. Speculative tendencies in well-off people when they are not decidedly conservative are apt to be unduly advanced, and their expression seldom bears the test of severe examination. In fact, many unbiased judges are struck by the something fragile in the Socialists' mental equipment which modern parlance, sacrificing a noble word, calls 'literary.' All the advanced schools in literature and art are politically Socialistic, and *vice versa.*

"Now what about the Socialist Deputies who have not had the advantage of a Sorbonne education or of familiar intercourse with Anatole France? Why do these, too, stand vociferously for Rodin? Alack, alack, the answer is too easy! These are only such Rodinians because they have heard that Rodin is a revolutionary, and do not suspect that such a revolutionary is the most exclusive aristocrat in his tastes, and because they are spontaneously on the side of a man who poses models in a chapel. Beyond this there is nothing, and the storm of September 14, besides revealing the tendency I have just pointed out, had no significance."

This, exclaims the amazed Abbé Dimnet, "in 1916, two years after the beginning of a war which baffles the imagination, and long before its end can be foreseen, is the result produced in an assembly which is daily gaining in seriousness, by the mention of Rodin."



"O, MISTRESS MINE, WHERE ARE YOU ROAMING?"

**Combining** "dramatic imagination" and "pictorial beauty." Edwin A. Abbey thus illustrates a scene in Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night." This American's picture hangs in the Liverpool Gallery, England.

## WHEN NOYES READS POETRY AT PRINCETON

BASKET-BALL FAILED as a drawing card at Brown University when Alfred Noyes was lecturing there on poetry one afternoon. The time of the two events coincided, and when the manager of the game ran his eyes over the vacant seats he called off the event and went to join the crowd that was listening to Noyes. The past year the English poet has been poetry professor at Princeton. "Having a poet for a professor removes your awe of poetry," said one of his students, and Mr. E. A. Cook quotes the observation approvingly in *The Bellman* (Minneapolis), saying that "that is precisely the desired result; nothing could be more salutary." The students down at Princeton found out that poetry was not "something to lay on a shrine and to burn incense before." Of course—

"It should not be imagined that Alfred Noyes has made 'The Golden Treasury of English Poetry' the daily companion and solace of the students who sat in his classes, or that a band of young poets has sprung up on the Princeton campus in the inspiration of his presence. The last would not be an unmixed good. Enough bad amateur verse is produced normally. The desirable thing to be accomplished in a college class in literature is not to set the college man to verse-making, but to set him to reading poetry by himself. . . . . . .

"Moreover, Alfred Noyes is admirably fitted, by reason of his personality, to dispel another common prejudice of the college man against poetry. This is the pretty firm conviction that poetry is a sentimental diversion fit enough for romantic women, but not food for vigorous, red-blooded men. The men who sat in Mr. Noyes's classes could find nothing of the freakish or the esoteric in the alert, well-set-up young man who faced them. He was not a recluse; he did not pose; he did not cultivate any eccentricity of dress or manner. Just as his presence served to dispel a false awe of poetry, so did his personality convince his students that an enthusiasm for poetry, and hard muscles, masculine initiative, and intellectual sanity might coexist."

Noyes, like Tennyson, has the gift of "interpreting by reading the deeper meanings of poetry," and he seems to have made his pupils sit up by this means:

"The Princeton undergraduate may have often been bored by Mr. Noyes's lectures. Sometimes the poet shot far over the heads of his class. He evidently assumed that his students knew far more of English poetry than they did. And, like any other professional man, he was far more interested in the technique of his profession than a layman could ever be. But when Alfred Noyes paused in his lecturing and read poetry, he held the class like a boat-race. Students, under the spell of his fine voice and dramatic interpretation, fairly sat on the edge of their benches. At such moments no one viewing the absorbed faces would have said that the college student has no liking for poetry. Especially, when Noyes read Kipling's ballads with a rich cockney accent, he caused chuckles of interested appreciation to run through the rows. At the end of the term, when he read some of his own verse, the Princeton undergraduate felt as he had never felt before the captivating swing of a ballad and the tender lilt of the lyric."

# RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

## THE MENACE OF THE BOARDING-HOUSE

TRUTH, "DEEP AND PATHETIC," is found by a Lutheran writer in the story of "a frowzy child in the street," who, when asked by a "philanthropic lady," "Where is your home?" answered, "Hain't got no home." "Poor thing, what do you do?" "I board."

The writer, Mr. Walter Krumwilde, sees "the modern rooming or boarding-house system spreading its web like a spider, stretching out its arms like an octopus to catch the unwary, sleeping soul." For he holds, to quote his recent article in *The American Lutheran Survey* (Columbia, S. C.), "that it is no exaggeration to say the rooming-house system is one of the most pernicious forces of our youth and our family life, and therefore of our social and spiritual life, the Church has to wrestle with to-day. Its action is all the more dangerous because it is quietly exercised under the cover of satisfying an economic need." Now the old-fashioned boarding-house of a generation ago was essentially a temporary abode, and the keeper "was like a mother in charge of a large family in whose members she was personally and individually interested." The rooming-house of to-day which has "supplanted this old-fashioned, homelike boarding-house, and by far for the worse," is "purely a commercial venture." As Mr. Krumwilde writes of the perils that environ the luckless roomer:

> "Perhaps the greatest danger to the integrity of the family and the purity of the young is found in the low moral plane tolerated in so many rooming-houses. This is in part the direct result of the economic pressure creating and maintaining the system. Since the rooming-house keeper is in the business only 'to make both ends meet' every cent counts, and it takes a really superior character not to close the eyes at immoral practises among the regular guests or to refuse the offer of several dollars for the use of a room for one night for immoral purposes.
>
> "Again, as the housekeeper can not keep close track of every guest because of their irregular hours, the lack of a common social room, or parlor, a common dining-room, etc., a premium is put upon immorality and the way is easily opened for such practises. . . . . . .
>
> "This blighting effect of the rooming-house is further demonstrated by the radical changes the introduction of but a single rooming-house will cause in a district."

"The twin sister of the rooming-house," we read further, "is the modern boarding-house which professes to cater to families."

> "This may take the form of the so-called 'family boarding-house,' or the 'apartment-hotel.' This institution paves the way for many social evils. It destroys in one blow the very basis of a home—*i.e.*, privacy. It creates a spirit of unrest in both man and wife by relieving them of their respective duties of oversight and the care of household duties. Because of this it opens up the way to an overindulgence in social affairs. As young and old are thrown together without regard to differences in educational, social, and religious ideals, too great a familiarity grows up among the different ages, parental authority is weakened and held in contempt, while the exercise of proper parental control is reduced to a minimum because of the gossip and interference on the part of the other guests. And by the indiscriminate association of the sexes of all ages undue familiarity and immodesty pave the way for subsequent immorality."

Thus, according to Mr. Krumwilde, "the child, the youth, and the family living in either a rooming-house, a boarding-house, or an apartment-hotel are to be pitied and prayed for." And it is "the bounden duty" of the Church "to introduce and maintain counter-irritants to these familiar foes." The writer goes on to credit his own denomination with having provided hospices for young people in the large cities. But there are not enough of them. They should be more suitably built, and some should be provided which can shelter families. Above all, we are told, the Church should constantly hold up "the divine dignity and sacredness of the Christian home life." In short—

> "The Church by practise and precept must rejuvenate the *home ideals;* it must ever teach that the home is most holy in God's sight, yea, the earthly prototype of his heavenly abode, while it uses every practical medium for the care and preservation of the family's integrity in temporary shelters or institutions."

## THE FRENCH REALLY CATHOLIC

NOT THE BIG DRUM of newspaper correspondents, but modest little pamphlets and diaries that are being published abroad give us the cruel realism and the real devotion of the war. Some of these pamphlets issued by the Catholic Committee for French propaganda among foreign nations are surveyed in an article in the New York *Evening Post.* There is in this country at least, declares the writer, "an obstinate conviction among Roman Catholics and others that France is a nation of atheists," and support of this contention he thinks he finds in the fact that "in the fullest reports of the recent Catholic Congress in New York France was never mentioned." We have even, he declares, "read wishes for the victory of pious Catholic Germany over vicious, irreligious France." In view of this state of mind he finds the words of the Archbishop of Paris, Cardinal Amette, naive and pathetic. "Those neutrals," the Cardinal writes, "who either have mistaken notions about France or know nothing at all about her will learn how large a place religion holds in our national life." This is said in the preface which he writes for Paul Delay's book, "Les Catholiques au Service de la France." But the *Evening Post* writer observes:

> "We are afraid they will not learn this, at least in the United States, because they do not want to learn it. Otherwise, there is no lack of evidence to support the Cardinal's words. The Abbé Desgranges, of the diocese of Limoges, who is at present—unless he has been killed—an army chaplain at the front, publishes, in conjunction with two other priests, a most interesting diary ('*L'Eveil de l'Ame Française devant l'appel aux Armes*'), and this is one of the entries: 'The whole population had gathered for the muster in the square before the Town Hall. All the officers of the garrison were there. After the salute to the flag, the general addrest the troops, followed by the prefect and the acting Mayor. (The Mayor has already gone to the front.) Everybody cheered and shouted *Vive la France!* But the loudest cheers were for our bishop, who appeared to give the blessing and to assure us that the God of armies was with France. The churches were packed for the beginning of the series of public prayers. With the deepest emotion the crowds at the Cathedral and at St. Michael's listened to the bishop's sermons. Every day lately the churches are full to overflowing. Very many soldiers made their confession before they left with their regiments.'
>
> "In the same way M. Geoffroy de Grandmaison, who acted as secretary to the late Count Albert de Mun in the work of sending a large number of volunteer chaplains to the front, in addition to those already with the army, quotes one of them: 'We need not exaggerate or look for prodigies and miracles; the simple truth is fine enough. Yes, our army is Catholic; if it were not it would not be French. Among the soldiers, some are virtuous to the point of heroism; others are just simply good and pious, if I may so speak; others again—very few—stand off under the influence of stupid prejudices. All, in my opinion, are near the kingdom of God, because in their hearts they love the religion of their fathers.' M. de Grandmaison, whose pamphlet, '*Les Aumôniers Militaires,*' is absorbingly interesting, relates that the response to Count A. de Mun's appeal for funds to send these additional chaplains to the front was so enthusiastic that one hundred thousand francs came in within four days. He goes on to say— But what is the good? Whatever he says will not prevent the next orator, clerical or laic, at the Catholic *Verein* from declaring that France is atheistic."

## "BROAD-MINDED" RELIGION REBUKED

THERE ARE "BROAD-MINDED MEN" who show a curious inconsistency in their methods of reasoning about religion and about secular affairs. *The Lutheran Church Work and Observer* (Harrisburg) finds them properly detected and put to the blush by a writer in *The Atlantic Monthly*. These men generally boast of their "liberality and breadth of view" in matters of religion, and are fond of saying that in their judgment "one church is just as good as another." The religious paper pays its tribute to the good offices of its literary brothers, finding it "refreshing to see the broad-minded man so sharply rebuked in a journal that is valued generally for its high literary standing rather than for its religious teaching." These are the paragraphs quoted:

"Of all persons who hinder the progress of religious thought, possibly the most effective is the man who is broad-minded without being deep-minded. It takes an exceptionally gifted man, one of unusual intellectual powers and mentality rarely disciplined, to be 'broad' without spiritual deterioration. It has been well said that one's religion is like a river. When a river breaks over its well-established and ancient banks, unless it is a stream remarkably deep, it will quickly degenerate into an odorous and malarial swamp. Obviously, the best thing to do with ordinary rivers is to keep them within their ancient bounds. An extraordinary religious soul may break over the banks and hew out new channels successfully. The ordinary man, breaking over the former restraints in an intense desire to be 'broad,' usually accomplishes nothing except his own spiritual stagnation and the annoyance of his neighbors.

"For a spiritual genius like Phillips Brooks, to take only one example, one can have nothing but admiration; for in breaking over the bounds of conventional religion he did not abandon them. He appreciated their value and sought merely to broaden the old channel. But it is with a very different feeling that one observes the genial gentleman who enlivens an after-dinner smoke with the smiling and patronizing remark to the clergyman present, 'Well, I'm broad-minded enough to know that one church is as good as another.' Of course he is broad—swamp-broad, and covered with a rich intellectual scum which prevents his knowing what arrant nonsense he is uttering. He knows that one cigar is not as good as another; that one bar is not the equal of every other bar; that Henry James and Robert Chambers are not equal as novelists; that Beethoven and Irving Berlin are not occupants of the same musical plane. He has very definite opinions as to the moral superiority of either Germany or England, and even of the comparative righteousness and usefulness of Mr. Bryan and Mr. Roosevelt. And yet there he sits, pitying his poor clergyman for being a narrow-minded ass, and saying, 'One church, one religion, one philosophy is as good as another.'"

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**TRENCH VERSUS CLASS-MEETING**—Giddy young men are being changed into serious young men by their sojourns in the trenches. Not too solemn; but such as to make the change seem to a writer in *The Methodist Recorder* (London) "one of the fine things of the war." He finds them a desirable contrast to some of the older type of professed religionists. We see them:

"I have had one or two samples lately of men who have gone forth giddy and simple as the giddiest kitten, and have come home frank, easy, calm, strong, and deep. They are become silent, too, which is a great change and a great blessing. But the oddest side of these serious young men is their fun. Get them together and you are among the kittens once more. They are kin one with another, and love one another, curiously, and almost unto tears. But the mirth of them, I suppose it is so in the trenches. They read, and they do *not* want to read about the war. *Blighty* [an English newspaper issued especially for circulation in the trenches] gives them no information in that regard. Take it or leave it, the facts are as I have set them down. They have puzzled me; at times affrighted me; then, at other times, they have stricken me deep concerning my little troubles and the much I have made of them. I think these young men are much nearer some of the texts in St. Paul than most of the folk I have met, with folded hands, in class-meetings. There! I have no doubt I may be accused of assailing the class-meeting. The trouble of the time seems to be that we do too much comparing; that it is almost impossible to be silent on the thoughts that arise in our comparisons. I have an old friend who would send out a hundred Bibles to the young men, but if you asked him to send out a copy of *Blighty* he would lift his eyes upon you with sorrow, and wipe his tears over your fall. Now, I can not agree with him. I can go on loving him and talking to him, at the right times. I shall never be quite contented, however, until I have got a subscription out of him for *Blighty*."

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## SOCIALISM FOR QUAKERS

QUAKERS are so generally considered conservative that it is difficult to think that a party of extreme radicalism can have any appeal for them. But this year Quakerism and Socialism find a common cause in the movement against war, and the pacifistic propaganda of Mr. Benson and his associates is said to be deeply impressing thoughtful Friends. One Friend, an avowed Socialist, has sent to *The Friend's Intelligencer* (Philadelphia) a leaflet written by candidate Benson, which the editor reprints in part as follows:

"Do you realize that American capitalists have already provided that you shall be drafted if they need you to fight for them?

"If you do not know this, send to the Government Printing-Office in Washington for a copy of the law that is commonly known as the Hay-Chamberlain Army Reorganization Law, and in Section 79 of this law, which was signed by President Wilson on June 3 of the present year, you will see that the power to draft has been given to the President. . . . . . .

"Do you know that the great capitalists have already forced the draft, together with military 'education' of children in the public schools—do you know that these evils have already been forced upon the people of New York, by its legislature, acting in the dark and without warning to the public, and that it is the intention of the great capitalists to force identical action in other legislatures?

"Study the military appropriation figures. . . . . . Every one of them is a bayonet pointing toward war.

"The Socialist party is the only party in America that opposes these appropriations. It is the only party in America that can not get a square deal from the American press.

"We are as sure as men can be that we shall poll at least 2,000,000 votes this fall. We may get a great many more. If the size of my meetings be any indication, we shall get a great many more. The greater our vote, the more impressive will be the warning to the great capitalists of America that they will proceed with their militarism at their peril."

Now "in view of such arguments," asks the Quaker editor, is it any wonder "that many Friends have become avowed Socialists, and many more are deeply imprest by the Socialist appeal for humanity rather than property?" And he continues:

"The Socialist campaign to-day recalls the stories of the early campaigns of the Republican party in the days when it was the party of 'Free soil, free speech, and free men'—when, as has sometimes been said, 'It was almost a religion to be a Republican.' It is quite natural that for the past sixty years Friends of the older generation should have leaned decidedly toward the Republican party. But a long lease of power, with the 'practical politics' resulting from unceasing efforts to retain power with little regard for real principles, has worked the inevitable deterioration in both of the 'old parties,' and it is equally natural now that many thinking Friends, keenly alive to the real issues of the time, should turn toward a new party that deals with them in such strong and straightforward fashion.

"It must be remembered, however, that a party out of power has a very different task from one that has the actual control of government, and has to meet and settle the questions of government as they arise. Mr. Benson criticizes President Wilson and his party unsparingly for its enormous army and navy appropriations, and no doubt the criticism is deserved; yet when we remember the difficulties which the President has had to meet in the past year, and the ability and success with which he has piloted the ship of State through the rocks, as well as the evident sincerity of his purpose to keep the nation out of war, we can not but wonder whether a Socialist President and Congress, fifty years hence, will meet such difficulties with greater skill and success."

## POLITICAL REPORTS FROM 3,000 COMMUNITIES

(*Continued from page* 1091)

Altho Utah is a rock-ribbed Republican State, Democratic sentiment is emphasized in some of our reports, yet a lawyer in Salt Lake City writes that in his belief the State will be carried by Hughes, and another Republican in that city says that the election of Hughes seems most probable, but is not a dead certainty. An unfamiliar symptom of the labor-vote prospect comes from Greenfield, Nevada, where a correspondent writes that "the arguments of many men who have had to leave good positions in Mexico have turned this camp against the Wilson Administration." In Seattle, Washington, in a poll of thirty men taken at the office of the city controller twenty-two were for Hughes and eight for Wilson, and a business man in the same city says that Hughes is about two to one the favorite in an office of twenty, and that Washington is sure to elect the Republican candidate. Wilson is admitted to be a slight favorite among the rank and file, especially among the labor classes, but "Hughes on the whole is gaining a little each day." Of sixty-one Oregon voters interviewed by a correspondent in Portland thirty-four gave their vote to Mr. Hughes and twenty-one to Mr. Wilson. One informant in California found among his friends and acquaintances that while a majority liked Mr. Wilson, nevertheless they feel sure that California will vote against him because he is lined up with the Democratic party, and "in national politics they must follow party lines." From a country club of 125 members, all business and professional men, we hear that as Taft was the favorite in 1912, so Hughes is the favorite now, and a merchant in San José writes that the Republicans and Progressives are pretty well united in the State, tho some of the latter will vote for Wilson, but "they were Democrats before and simply return to their party." Some women will vote for Wilson, this informant adds, because they think he kept us out of war, but not enough to carry the State for him.

### REPLIES FAVORING WILSON

While the figures returned by our correspondents give Mr. Hughes the majority over Mr. Wilson in the States from Maine to Virginia, we hear nevertheless that in labor circles, even in Maine, many who voted Republican at the State election incline to vote the Democratic ticket in the National election. An observer in New York City, who is in the theatrical business, says that the applause at moving pictures in the neighborhood of Times Square "seems to be heavy but scattered for Hughes," while that for Wilson seems "less noisy but more general." Careful observation at moving-picture houses will confirm this opinion, in the view of our informant, who also tells us that barbers, "those omniscient gatherers of neighborhood news, report that most of their patrons who talk politics are for Wilson." A canvass made in the Bronx revealed the fact that a number of Roosevelt voters of 1912 will turn this year to Woodrow Wilson, and the prediction is made by this inquirer that Wilson ought to carry the County of the Bronx by more than 16,000. It is normally Democratic, but this year more so. In the town of Westchester, Pennsylvania, we hear from an informant who supported Roosevelt in 1912 that "the drift to Wilson which is just beginning to manifest itself is tremendous." Regular Democrats are solidly lined up and many Progressives will vote for him, while 90 per cent. of the labor vote will be his. In a county which Wilson carried by a small majority in 1912 and which usually went Republican by 1,500 to 2,000, a correspondent predicts that he will win in this election by a large majority, and we hear from Franklin that Wilson is more popular now than in 1912, and that he will have many Roosevelt supporters on his side this year. Again, a Pennsylvania postmaster writes from a strong Republican vicinity that Hughes will not receive a solid party vote, while every Democrat will vote a straight ticket. One informant in Virginia, whose section was divided between Wilson and Roosevelt in 1912, tells us that now it is solid for Wilson and that the settlement of the railroad-strike question "boosted him 25 per cent." And from a large railroad town in West Virginia we hear that many Republican railroad men will vote the Democratic ticket and that the proportion of those going over is estimated at from 25 to 50 per cent., and even as high as 75 per cent. In the Southern States, where Wilson is considered practically the only candidate, those who are enthusiastic about him say that he is regarded as "the greatest President since Lincoln and nearest to all the people regardless of class," and one Republican in a strong Republican county in North Carolina among others is going to vote the Democratic ticket this time, because "it is not good business to swap a good-pulling horse just at the time when we need a well-trained puller." Adventuring as far as Texas, we hear of a county which has of late years given preference to a Republican candidate by good-sized majorities, that this year the "straight American vote," as in the rest of the Lone Star State, will be solid for Wilson and Marshall. Of newer interest is the information that while there is a large German population in the county, the majority of that vote will not be cast for Hughes, because the Germans "fear the influence Roosevelt has on Hughes." Traveling north to Kentucky we hear from an attorney in Paducah that in that vicinity Wilson is very decidedly the popular candidate this year as he was in 1912, and this informant adds "he is strongly supported for his positive stand on the hyphenated-citizen question." From the same city an insurance man who travels through three States says that "Roosevelt was the favorite in 1912, while Wilson is such now." From Cleveland, Ohio, the president of a bakery and confectionery firm, who is avowedly for Wilson, tells us that a steward who has been in the employ of his company for twenty years and who is a Republican and "an important member of certain lodges" told him that he is going to vote for Wilson and that the "general sentiment of the boys in these lodges, regardless of previous ways of voting, is for Wilson." A physician in the same State writes that about fifteen or twenty of his friends who voted either for Roosevelt or Taft in 1912 will vote for Wilson this year. From Toledo we hear that of twenty-eight men employed in an office or on the road all, except five, are Republicans. The five are Democrats, yet Mr. Wilson will receive twenty-five votes and Mr. Hughes three, because "peace and plenty seem to catch them."

In Indiana, a Lafayette manufacturer writes that he knows fifty men who voted for Taft in 1912 who will vote for Wilson this year, and a physician writes from South Bend, which is in a county normally Republican, that most of the Progressives will vote for Wilson. A correspondent in Indianapolis tells us that in 1912 Taft was the favorite in his section, but that "immediately after the Hughes speech" in that city on the night of September 23, 1916, sentiment began to voice itself for Wilson. In Illinois, a traveling man who went over southern Illinois territory during the first three weeks of September says he heard twenty-five men who formerly voted the Republican ticket say they were going to vote for Wilson this year. Another informant tells us that Mr. Wilson is stronger in his locality than he was in 1912, and that he personally knows of thirty Republicans who say they will vote for him this time, whereas he knows only one Democrat who is "against Wilson—and he is a German." One Wilson man in Chicago filled out his straw poll with the addition to his signature "and wife," and reminds us that women will vote for Presidential candidates in Illinois this time.

A traveling salesman who covers territory in Wisconsin and Minnesota, and talks chiefly with farmers and merchants, says that he found their sentiment in general overwhelmingly in favor of Mr. Wilson, and he believes that the Democratic candidate will get the votes of a large proportion of the Progressives in the Middle West. From North Dakota a Progressive Republican writes that "at least 30 per cent. of the Republican voters in Fargo will vote for Wilson," and our informant adds that the Hughes visit was a "frost," because "his hammer was out too much." In Nebraska a lifelong Republican, who cast his first vote for Rutherford B. Hayes, says that unless something comes up not now in evidence he will vote for Wilson; and another correspondent, writing from a German community, where the majority of the people are Democrats, tells us that they will vote largely for Hughes, but this will be offset by Republicans who will vote for Wilson.

In Missouri, a correspondent writes from Bowling Green that the President is stronger in that section than ever before, and that the State is "not doubtful this year, because the people see that the standpatters are behind Mr. Hughes, and that Mr. Roosevelt is trying to pull the Progressive vote to him." In Kansas City, a manufacturer writes that as far as he has been able to determine sentiment is "overwhelmingly" for Wilson. Until Hughes spoke there, many voters were hesitant, but others like himself were made Wilson supporters through the speeches of the Republican candidate. Altho reports from Guthrie, Oklahoma, as we have seen, favor Hughes, still from other sections the prediction comes that Wilson will carry the State by 20,000 votes, and we hear the forecast made that most of the Progressive Republicans will vote for him. In Colorado, where much favorable opinion to Hughes has been recorded, we hear from a Denver traveling man that the State will undoubtedly be carried by Wilson, and he reports also that from inquiries made in Cleveland, Ohio, "Wilson appears to have by far the best chance." From Salt Lake City one correspondent, who recalls that Utah was one of the two States carried by Taft in 1912, predicts that this year it will be carried by Wilson, and another informant says that a straw vote among 210 laboring men there gave Wilson 194 and Hughes 16 votes. And he ventures the prediction that Wilson will carry Utah and Montana, basing his prophecy on "close contact with the labor voters and reports from farming districts from men who travel in them." From Cœur d'Alene, Idaho, a highway construction employee in a construction-camp of about 150 men writes that approximately 60 per cent. of them were for Roosevelt in 1912, 25 per cent. for Wilson, and 15 per cent. for Taft. Now he finds but one man who is opposed to the reelection of Wilson. The writer goes on to say that he believes the independent vote of the Northwest was favorable to Mr. Hughes until the time of his visit, for the voters there were for him "till they heard him."

In Washington we hear from a real-estate agent in Spokane that "Wilson is far and away the popular candidate, especially since Hughes made his speech here," and the writer adds in confirmation of Mr. Wilson's popularity that—

> "The Spokane *Chronicle* undertook a straw ballot immediately following Mr. Hughes's speech. They took the vote for four days, but printed the results only two days, and quit. They had enough. That paper is a strong Republican paper. We have no Democratic paper in Spokane. I have forgotten the published figures, but the two were running about neck and neck; and this county is normally more than 2 to 1 Republican. Then *The Spokesman-Review*, another rank Republican daily, asked the Spokane Fair Association to take a poll of the vote as the people passed through the turnstiles, and agreed to print it. The Fair Association is Republican in its membership, so Wilson at least got none the best of it. There were two Hughes gates, two Wilson gates, and, I believe, two neutral gates. The final result of those who voted as printed in *The Review* was as follows: Wilson, 25,120; Hughes, 19,748; majority for Wilson, 5,372 votes. And that with a normal Republican majority of more than 2 to 1. Another evidence: immediately about my home, none of them more than two blocks from my house, there are five families, all Republicans, who have told me personally they would vote for Wilson, and there are twelve votes in the five families.
>
> "In other words, there has simply been a landslide from Hughes to Wilson, dating from the date of Hughes's speech here. We get the same report from all over the State, and the Democrats expect to carry Washington for Wilson."

Reports from Oregon also, from realty men and their clients in Portland, indicate that Wilson is the favorite this year, and that much disappointment is exprest over the "poor impression" made by Hughes on his tour. In California, a correspondent in Los Angeles writes that the standpat Republicans are "tearing out their hair because Johnson still controls the State Republican party." He believes they will elect Johnson Senator, but vote for Hughes, and that "very thing will make most of the ordinary people vote for Wilson." In other words, he explains, "were I running for office I should prefer the Los Angeles *Times* and the Hearst papers to be fighting me rather than supporting me. I own Mexican holdings myself but do not consider my personal rights above the rights of the people to free themselves." A writer in San Francisco tells us that as things looked about the middle of September as between Wilson and Hughes, it is a practical deadlock, and he adds, "personally I am bitterly opposed to the present Administration, but an impartial weighing of the scales will probably develop a

**Many persons** drive ahead recklessly in the matter of food and drink who wouldn't think of disregarding a traffic signal.

But Nature's laws of health cannot be trifled with.

For instance, the coffee drinker who says, "coffee doesn't hurt **me**," may sooner or later find he has a "jumpy" heart, frazzled nerves or some other trouble often due to the drug, caffeine, in coffee.

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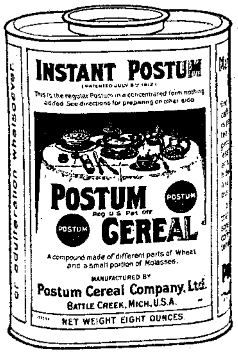
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slight advantage in favor of Wilson." We hear also from an officer of a commercial club in that State, as an analysis of conditions in California, the following:

> "Four years ago the Taft Republicans had no electoral ticket and Roosevelt was easily the most popular candidate, tho many of the 'standpatters' voted for Wilson.
>
> "This year the Progressive element of the Republican party have no candidate and many of them will vote for Wilson.
>
> "A prominent Republican who four years ago voted for Wilson because he was denied the opportunity to vote for Taft said to me recently: 'Four years ago I voted for Wilson because I had to do so, this year I will vote for him because I want to.'
>
> "Wilson is stronger in this locality than four years ago and the general impression one gets from casual remarks is to the effect that he will carry California. There is no enthusiasm for Hughes anywhere."

---

**Quite True.**—Young Mr. Hallowell was not much of a preacher, but, much to his own surprize and everybody's else, he was appointed chaplain on a battle-ship. He desired to amuse as well as instruct his men, and to that end he arranged a magic-lantern lecture on Bible scenes and incidents.

A sailor who possest a gramophone was secured to discourse appropriate music between the slides. The first picture shown was Adam and Eve in the Garden of Eden. The sailor cudgeled his brains and ran through his repertoire, but he could think of no piece exactly appropriate.

"Play up, play up," whispered the chaplain.

Suddenly an inspiration struck the sailor, and to the consternation of the chaplain and the delight of the audience the gramophone squawked out:

"There is only one girl in this world for me."—*New York Times.*

---

**Speaking of Appetites.**—A huge eating competition had been held by some brawny sons of toil in a country town in Yorkshire, and one of the competitors had succeeded in disposing of a leg of mutton, a plentiful supply of vegetables, and a plum-pudding, the whole washed down with copious draughts of ale.

He was unanimously declared the winner and was being triumphantly escorted home when he turned to his admirers and said:

"Ah, say lads, don't thee say nowt o' this to my ole woman, or she won't gie me no dinner!"—*Tit-Bits.*

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### WARNING!

BEWARE OF SUBSCRIPTION SWINDLERS!

Swindlers are at work throughout the country soliciting subscriptions for popular periodicals. We urge that no money be paid to strangers even tho they exhibit printed matter apparently authorizing them to represent us, and especially when they offer cut rates or a bonus. THE LITERARY DIGEST mailing list showing dates of expiration of subscriptions is never given out to any one for collection of renewals. Better send subscriptions direct, or postpone giving your order until you can make inquiry. If you have reason to suspect that the members of your community are being swindled, notify your chief of police or sheriff, and the publishers, and arrange another interview with the agent at which you can take such action jointly as may seem proper.

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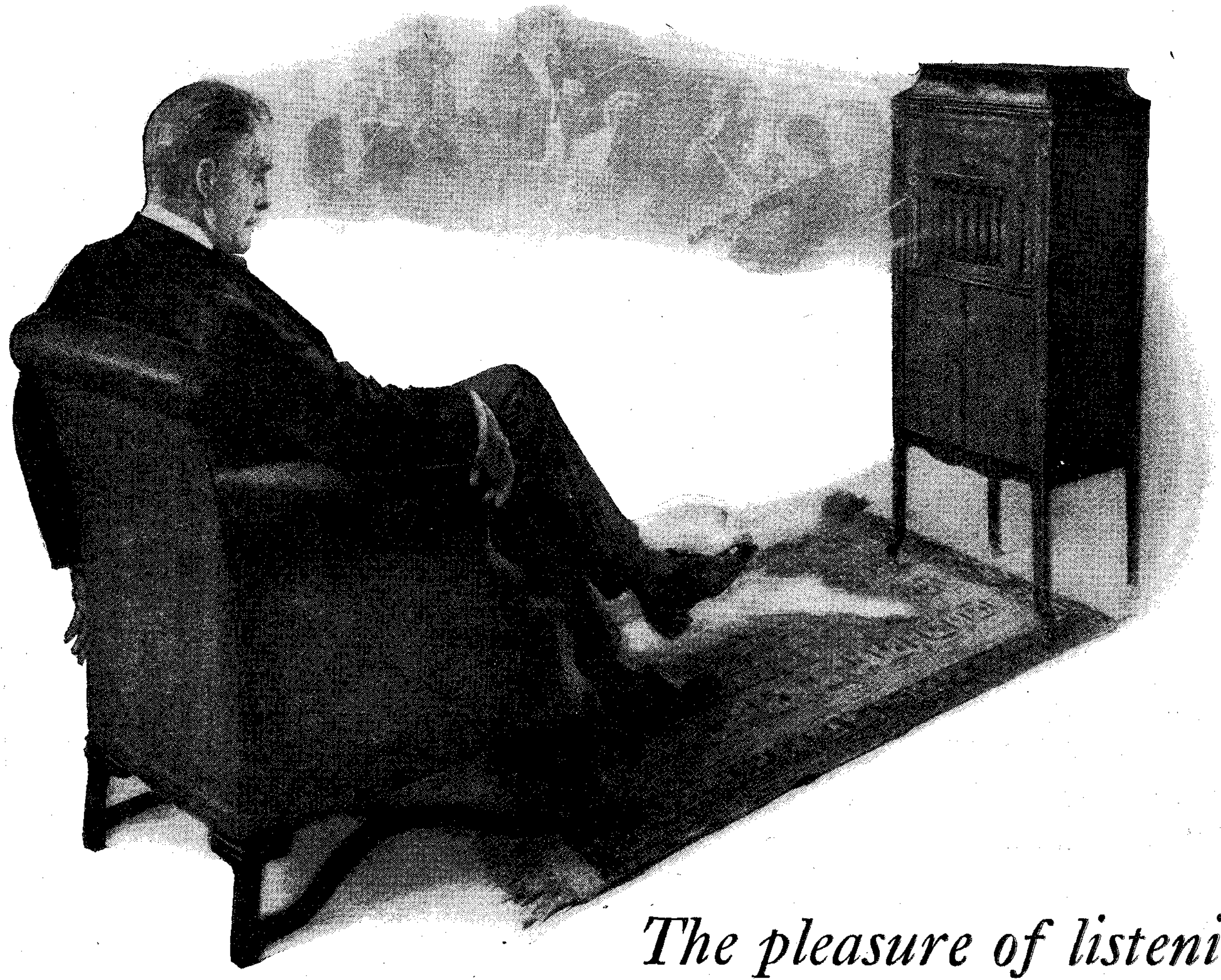


## *The pleasure of listening*

## The AEOLIAN-VOCALION is the *new* phonograph.

THE wonderful possibilities of the older type—the truly splendid capacity it possessed for reproducing music—form the basis from which the new phonograph has advanced. Only in one respect does it resemble the old—the Aeolian-Vocalion also will automatically play records without personal aid other than adjusting them. But even in this it goes far beyond anything hitherto known to the phonograph.

The Vocalion tone is rounder, deeper, fuller, richer—more interesting and satisfying. In it there is less of the phonograph, more of the natural beauty—more of the subtle character of each voice and instrument.

Yet, that the Vocalion is tonally superior to all other phonographs is not its chief distinction.

As no other phonograph has been, the Aeolian-Vocalion *is a true musical instrument*—an instrument to control, to *play*, an instrument which anyone may use to exercise the natural instinct for musical expression with which everyone is gifted in some degree.

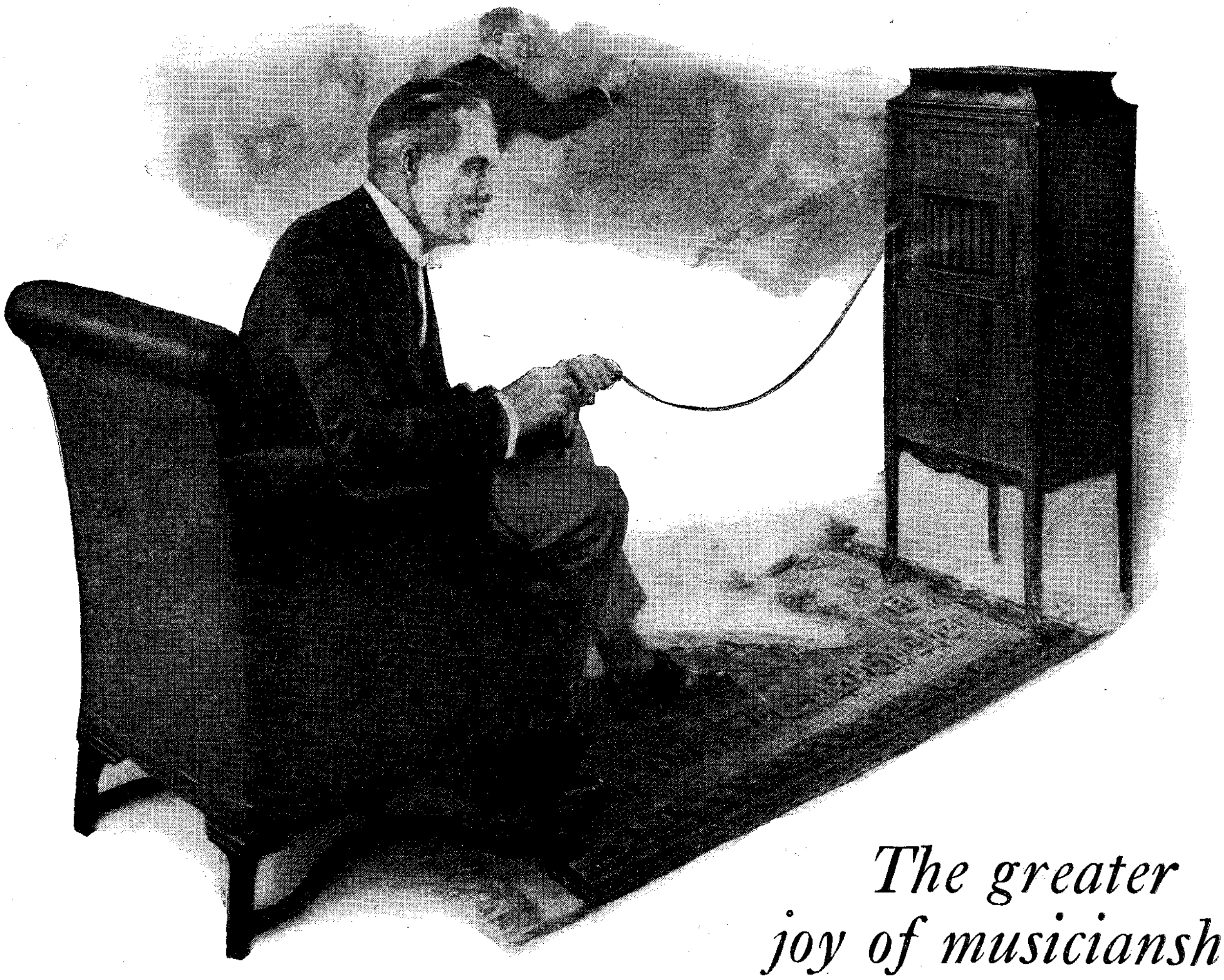
As such, the Aeolian-Vocalion occupies a field by itself; a field infinitely broader and more important than that of the older type of phonograph; infinitely richer in its possibilities for musical enjoyment of the keener, more fascinating and personal kind.

It may not be easy for those who have never made music or helped to make it to fully grasp the intense fascination attending it, or to realize that everyone has sufficient natural musical ability to make its exercise a pleasure. The extraordinary success of the Aeolian-Vocalion, the leading position it has already attained, shows, however, that personal experience brings quick appreciation of these things.

To take the Graduola—the Vocalion tone control—and with slight, instinctive pressure to shade each tone or phrase, to make the music live with your own feeling and thought, is the test decisive. It is the test which without exception gives a broad and instant vision of the inner and greater pleasures of music, brings home the gripping interest of the power of expression in music.

It is a highly significant fact that the new phonograph is the product of a house long

# the New



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known as a creator of wonderful musical instruments—the Aeolian Company of New York, London, Paris and Berlin, largest manufacturers of musical instruments in the world. The achievements of this concern in originating musical instruments and in developing musical instrument *tone* have made it internationally famous. The Aeolian Company is responsible for such superb productions as the Steinway Pianola, the Duo-Art Pianola, the modern Weber Piano and the Aeolian Pipe Organ—the finest and costliest evolution of this most magnificent of instruments.

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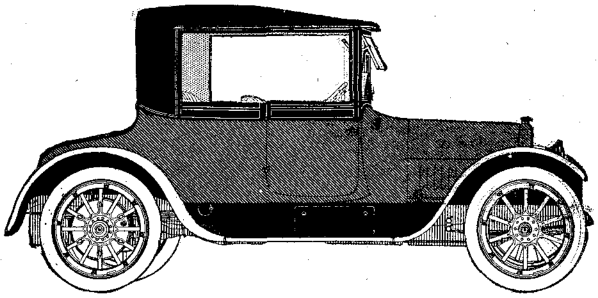

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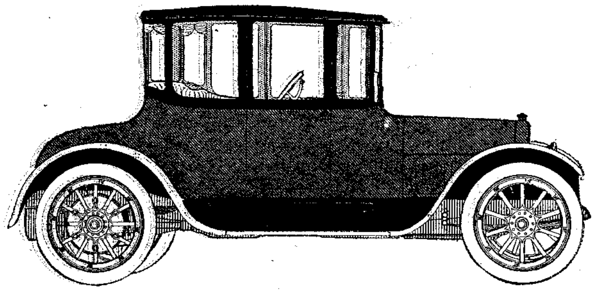

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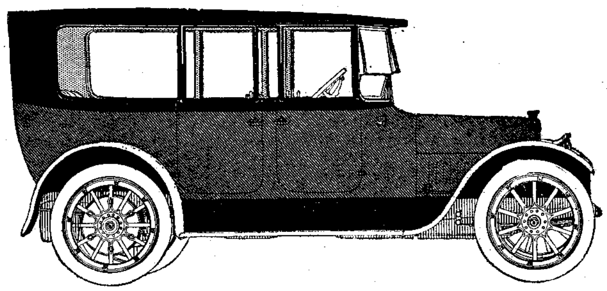

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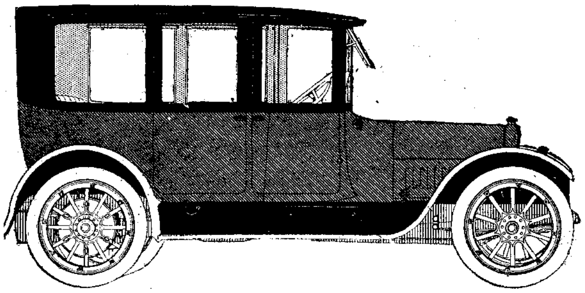

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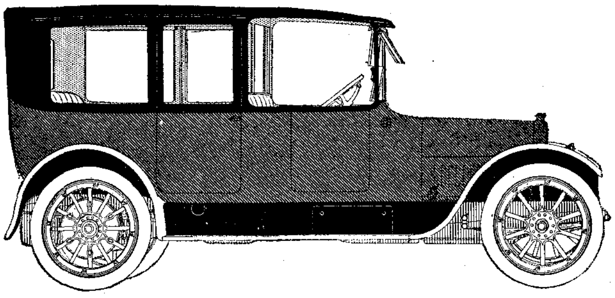

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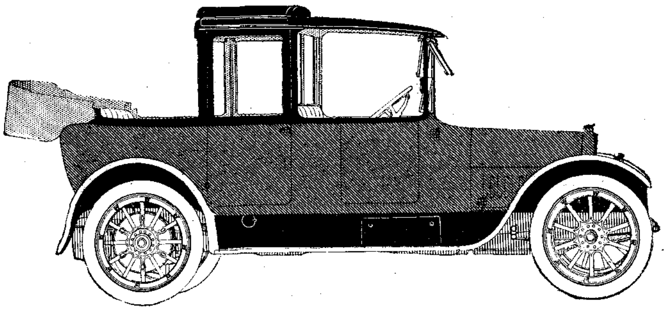

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# CURRENT POETRY

AN AMERICAN, a student in the post-graduate department of Harvard University, has put one phase of the war's effect on the world's scholarship into eloquent and imposing verse. The poem which we quote below was read last year at the Harvard commencement, and printed in a recent issue of *The Harvard Graduates' Magazine*. Mr. Shepard shows skill in suiting his rhythm to his thought, the changes in the music of the poem at the divisions beginning "But suddenly peals of thunder," "When down the road the music comes," and "When we have thought how every sluggish day," are well made, and the climax is most effective.

## THE STUDENT IN WAR-TIME

By Odell Shepard

The shady courts of Academe,
The mossy cell, the sliding stream,
Cool coverts by remotest desert wells,
Are still the scholar's dream;
And still he yearns for quiet hidden away
Deep in some fabled land of asphodels;
Still does he pray
For pools of silence, marred from day to day
Only by lingering notes of monastery bells.

But suddenly peals of thunder
Shatter his peace to pain;
Tempest is raging under
The sea-rim, and a rain
Of blood, a shriek and rattle,
A shock of din and battle
Beat on his heart and brain.

For this is the day of Mars
And not of the calm-browed Apollo;
The dust of titanic wars
Has blotted the quiet stars
And the desecrate sky rings hollow;
And our prayer for peace is vain.
In the days of flame and of wrath
Hard is the scholar's path,
Thorny and faint to follow!

But why should he
Have peace where there is no peace? By what right be
At ease within his cloister, drawing breath
Unabated, when the scales of life and death
Hang poised for half a world? Unless he cower
Among the embers of humanity,
Then must he yearn for one good hour
To strike strong blows for all his heart holds true—
To leave, for the bright bickering play of swords,
His endless groping through a fog of words—
No longer to surmise—for once, to do!
When down the road the music comes
With a shout of trumpets and roll of drums,
Then all my heart leaps up to greet
The steady tread of marching feet.

Blare of bugle and shriek of fife!
This is the glorious wine of life.
My senses reel and my glad heart sings,
My spirit soars on jubilant wings.
Fluttering banners and gonfalons
Cover with beauty the murderous guns.
'Tis sweet to live, 'twere great to die
With this vast music marching by.
For all my heart leaps up to greet
The steady tread of the marching feet
When down the road the music comes
With a shout of trumpets and roll of drums.

When we have thought how every sluggish day
Steals from our youth away
Some rapture of the heart, some heat of high desires,
Remembering how our sires
Have fallen foremost in the battle-play—
When we have looked upon our nerveless hands
And thought of brother students in far lands
And those for whom commemorative walls were built
At our own Harvard—it has seemed a shameful guilt
That they should fight for us
And save the holy right for us,
That their blood should be spent
Only that life might be more light for us,
Safer, and more content.

When every murderous gun is stilled,
Who, in a world with raven filled,
Who will be left to build?
Even before the storm has ceased,
Before there was a voice to ask,
Who has begun the mighty task?
Thou, Harvard, not the last or least,
Contented on her wave-girt shore,
Hearing the distant tempest roar,
Unpitying, undistrest.
The recluse student, wondering still
How needful men can use his skill,
Tempted, almost to cower
Out of the noisy hour,
Thinking his light of life has flickered dim,
Fearing he has grown somehow out of tune,
Soon shall he hear
The world's great call for him,
Commanding, clarion clear,
Soon, ah, soon!
A blinding light will search him through and through,
A pitiless world will ask, "What canst thou do?"
For eyes that once have looked upon reality,
That Gorgon face,
Will they not scorn a skulking pedantry
Born of a craven race
As ne'er before?

Aye, and the winds of war
Have drifted high and higher
The dust about the Sphinx's moveless lips.
Old monsters of the mire
That we had dreamt were slain
Move with a murderous desire
About the world again.
O days of testing fire,
Days of eclipse,
Ye are our battle-fields, days to which we aspire,
Days of apocalypse,
The world will need us then,
Aye, the world will heed us then,
If the years that made us scholars left us men!

There was a time when the greatest of American poets did not begrudge their talent to the task of writing the poems to be read at meetings of Phi Beta Kappa at the universities. Some poems of this kind—notably one by James Russell Lowell—are now a part of our literary heritage. Perhaps a return to the days when the name of this society of scholars was associated with creative literature is indicated by the fact that a poem of distinction was read at the anniversary meeting of the New York Delta of Phi Beta Kappa last June. We quote it from the September issue of *The Columbia University Quarterly*, a magazine which is, we are glad to see, becoming less academic and statistical, and more of a literary review.

## WHO KNOWS NOT CIRCE?

By Rhys Carpenter

From magic of her wand arose
The cloudy mountains that enclose
The Earth, her palace.
Of vaulted blue the roof was made;
The floors were green with leaf and blade
Too fair for malice;
And forests, hung with sunny shade,
Meadow and brook and yellow glade
Of daffodil, the dank retreat
Of orchid or of meadow-sweet
And violet's chalice,
These and a thousand more she chose
For Earth, her palace.

Who knows not Circe's charmed cup?
Sky-spirits voyaging her isle
Her beauty doth beguile
Till they have drunk the poison up.
Forthwith from spirit pure they change;
Bodied in earthly shape they range,
As singing bird
Or grazing herd,

UNIVERSAL CUTLERY

In the American Home

**UNIVERSAL Shears**
Made from the highest grade forged steel with overlaid crucible steel blades. Hand fitted bows. Either Full Nickel Plated or with Black Japanned handles. Sizes, 5½ to 9 inches. Prices range from 50c upward.

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**UNIVERSAL Safety Razor**
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Includes every desirable sort of Kitchen Knife, Fork, Spatula, Steel, etc. The same high quality and careful workmanship found in other UNIVERSAL Cutlery is embodied in this line. Every kind of cutlery for the kitchen at a wide range of prices.

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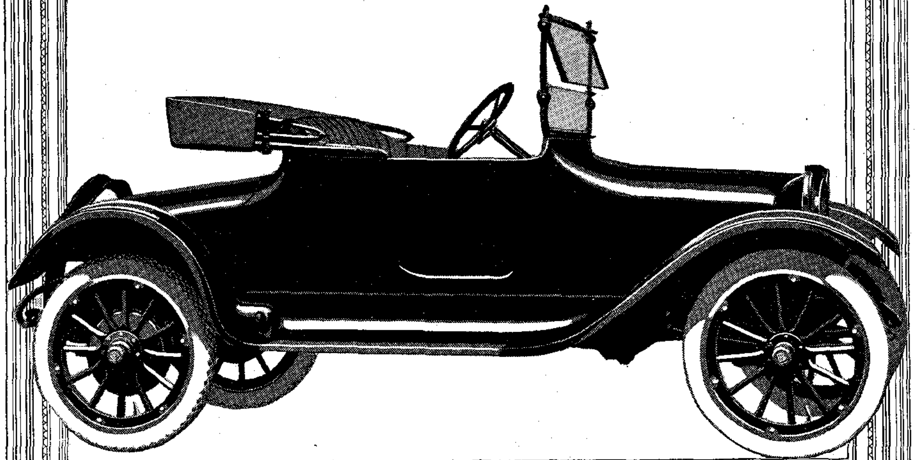

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FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 354-60 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Through drinking from her chalice;
As man or beast they come to birth
And wander memory-lost on Earth,
On Earth, in Circe's palace.

I saw the swine in Circe's court;
From jeweled troughs they fed;
And monkeys raced in silly sport
O'er emerald walls and fled
Across the golden roofs, and swung
From trees that yet with sapphire hung.
Ah, Circe, was it but thy mirth
That made the palace-courts of Earth?

Hard at the open gate she stands,
The poison-chalice in her hands;
With laughter in her evil eyes
She lures the spirits from the skies,
And bids them drink:
Straightway they sink
To human form and heed no more
The flaming walls, the shining floor;
But herd and quarrel, feed and sleep. . . .
Circe, ah, Circe, canst thou not weep?
And was it only for thy mirth
Were made these palace-courts of Earth?

The mariners of old who fared
At nightfall under Circe's isle
Saw beacon-light and torch that flared
With odorous incense, to beguile
Sea-weary men to leave their ships
And set her poison to their lips.

But, drawing nigh, their ears might mark
The bay of wolves that roamed the dark,
And mingled grunt and wail and cry
From lair and den and nest and sty.
"More sail! 'Tis Circe's isle! Past! Past!"
The night-wind bent the crowded mast
Till sunrise on an opal sea
Brought safe the shores of Italy.

Last night, on ether's foaming blue
Star-islanded, from other strands
Sky-mariners unknowing drew
Close to the roaring cliffs and sands
Where breaks the ether's ocean-girth
Against the headlands of our earth.
But one, with ear of finer tone,
Heard brutish cry and senseless moan
And wail of tears above the blast,
And sudden to the helmsman cried,
"Out! Out! For love of God, steer wide!
'More sail! 'Tis Circe's isle! Past! Past!"
At dawn, beyond the outer stars
They crossed a haven's silver bars
And moored in their appointed place,
Safe in the utmost reach of space.

But we, in Circe's palace now,
Were lured and duped; our shining brow
Grew dull with wrinkled veil of strife. . . .
Yet when the drug's fell potence fails
And we are freed from bodied life,
Perchance we, too, may crowd the sails,
And flee from earthly sorceries
To find the dawn on larger seas.

From the New York *Sun* we quote this little interpretation of autumn's beauty. Mr. Clinton Scollard performs a real service to city dwellers in revealing to them the glory that lies about them, a glory seen only with a poet's aid.

### AUTUMN AND ITALY

BY CLINTON SCOLLARD

Above Manhattan town the autumnal haze;
A fruit-heaped push-cart and a vender crying,
And the soft echo of the South replying
Adown enchanted ways!

Down ways enchanted, for they mean to me,
Seeing the purple, crimson, golden tintage
Upon the ripened fruit, the time of vintage—
Autumn and Italy!

Autumn and Italy! Tho time and tides
May vanish as the mist before our vision,
Beauty remains with us; the dream elysian
Forevermore abides!

# PERSONAL GLIMPSES

## TEARS AND SMILES WHICH DRAW THE CROWDS

ALL humanity loves a smile, and if that smile is mingled with a stray tear, and appears in a cinema reel, all humanity flocks to see it, paying a dime per time. As a consequence, the astute producer of motion-pictures, who knows that if he gives the public what it wants, he will retire in five years with a fleet of limousines and all the rest which goes these days to make up a material success, is always willing to pay a premium for those who will smile and weep to order.

It is primarily the child actors, says the New York *Sun*, who furnish the favored possibilities. Children are the souls of what the producer calls "heart stuff." They draw the crowds, they cheer the men, and tug at the heart-strings of the women. We are told, in a merry wager, that a producer can take any old play, weak in situation and greatly emaciated as to plot, infuse a scene or two requiring children, particularly a weeping-smiling one, and the piece will be a ripping success. Apropos of this truth a reporter on the *Sun* remarks:

> I saw three motion-picture dramas at one sitting the other day. None of them boasted more than the time-worn plot, ordinary photography, mediocre acting. And yet in watching the audience, a typical motion-picture audience, I observed that the pictures were "getting across." In each picture there was an abundance of incidental detail—a baby kicking lustily in its cradle; two children climbing to reach a jam-jar; the sorrowful last look of a father at his sleeping small boy; a strong man feeding a squirrel; a dog looking knowingly up into his master's face—all entirely unnecessary to plot development. But all of these incidents brought forth a response, a tear, a laugh, a chuckle from the people who sat before the screen. As they passed out these people shook their heads at each other, mentioning these scenes and chattering enthusiastically of the plays they had just seen.
>
> I spoke of this the next day to a motion-picture director. He was surrounded by an array of canaries, parrots, two dogs, a squirming baby, and a group of lively children who were waiting their turns to appear before the camera. The narrow-walled enclosure which formed the background for the scene on which he was working was arranged to represent a room in a poor tenement.
>
> "We call that 'heart stuff,'" he said as he ordered a baby's cradle placed by an open window where the rays of an artificial moon would fall on the face of the sleeping child. "Babies always get a laugh with a tear in it. You've noticed it in the theaters. It brings the play home to the audience. The people think they like to laugh, but they don't really appreciate the laugh unless there's a sob behind it. They're not satisfied until something touches their hearts and makes them weep a tear or two and feel tight in the throat."
>
> At this juncture one of the littlest actresses fell to giggling. She saw a won-

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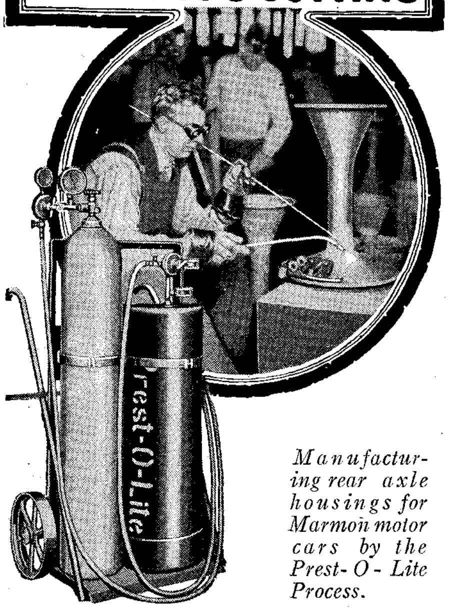

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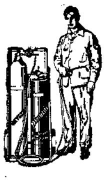

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WORLD'S LARGEST MAKERS OF DISSOLVED ACETYLENE

derful opportunity to tickle her bed partner in the ribs. She did it slyly, and then there was trouble which it took ten minutes of the director's patience to straighten out. It was only because the littlest actress was new and had not learned that acting is a serious profession. The older children never think of indulging in frivolity while at work.

After the scene had been completed, and the little actors released to play, the producer was asked if it was not unfair to them for their parents to sacrifice their childhood for a little glory and a little money. We are given the response of the producer, who asked surprizedly:

"Where do you get your sacrifice? They are as carefully guarded as any children. Their work is play to them. How many parents in moderate circumstances and with talented children would feel warranted in refusing a proffered engagement which would pay enough money to let their youngsters go on with their education and lay up money for the future, all the time they are learning more than the average child from the 'school of life'?"

The account continues:

There are hardly more than 100 children in all of the picture studios, that is, children who play with any degree of regularity. There are others who take small extra parts from time to time. All of the children are painstakingly chaperoned, usually by their mothers. All of them who are seven years of age or older receive instruction either at school or from private tutors.

Of the work of these young actresses or actors in the pictures, we learn that they are seriousness itself when before the camera, yet when the scene is over, they return whole-heartedly to their playthings. Acting in movies does not spoil a child. The writer adds:

This is an interesting trait of the motion-picture children. They work quite as seriously as adults when it is time for work, but they are only children when "off stage."

Two of the most famous children in pictures are Katherine and Jane Lee. I called at their dressing-room to see them one day. Katherine's golden head was bent over the task of "buttoning up" the younger child. She bit vigorously at the little pink tongue which protruded from the corner of her mouth as she labored. She did not look up until the last button was put through.

"I'm six," Katherine explained when she did look up, "and Jane is only four, so I have to take care of her."

These two well-behaved children had just returned from Bermuda, where they had taken part with Annette Kellermann in her newest spectacle, "A Daughter of the Gods." Katherine's education has been placed in the hands of a private tutor, while even little Jane, who is too young for school, is being taught mostly by the diligent attention of her older sister. Together the two children make a salary of about $200 a week, but they are exceptional. They are constantly attended by their mother. Katherine, she herself admitted, is saving money for Jane's education.

"A child with such talent," she sagely remarked, shaking the golden curls, "ought to be given every opportunity." But Jane prefers gum-drops and kewpie dolls in the hand to a career in the dim, uncertain, grownup future.

Zoe du Rae, one of these "film children," has been before the camera five years—and she is only six years old now. She can weep copiously at will. No boracic acid—the truth behind most of the grownups' tears one sees in the movies—for Zoe, when the director orders, "weeps."

"I ask for a mirror when I have to cry," explains Zoe. "An' then I look just as sad as I can, and then when I think how sad the little girl in the mirror feels I cry for her."

Even "Civilization," that grim picture of the progress of the race, could not do without its touch of the magic of childhood. The most popular scene in the picture is that of tiny Lillian Read toddling after two wee, downy ducklings which elude her pudgy fingers. The scene was *an afterthought*. *It is just a momentary* flash in the midst of a drama of overwhelming seriousness, but this scene lingers longest in the memories of those who have seen the picture.

Much of the popularity of Marguerite Clark, Mary Pickford, Mary Miles Minter, and the other widely known *ingénues* of picturedom is due to the little things, the seemingly unimportant details, which after all are the most important. "Molly Make-Believe" is full of "heart stuff." Strapping men and boys have gone to see it again and again and have sniffed openly during each performance.

We all like a smile with a tear in it.

### THE TALKERS

Any one who keeps his ears open in the trolleys, theaters, or waiting-rooms where people gather, has already formed some acquaintance with the "Talkers." That is what a New York humorist calls the folk who converse in easily audible tones which can be gathered by all present. And the chief modicum of humor lies in the fact that their comments are always full of evidence to show how they are abnormally inadequate to the situation where they find themselves, or else are at great pains to express their struggling feelings.

We have reports of the "talkers" on the cars, "talkers" on the ferries, "talkers" in department-stores. Recently in New York, two operatic performances were given in the City College Stadium. Everybody went, and one among the half who weren't "talkers" jotted down what the talking half said. Here is a report from *The Evening Sun* detailing a few of the phrases which floated to the reporter's ear as he sat in the huge concrete circle. The paragraphs run:

Yes, this is the same place that they gave Caliban in.

* * * *

Are you cold, dear?

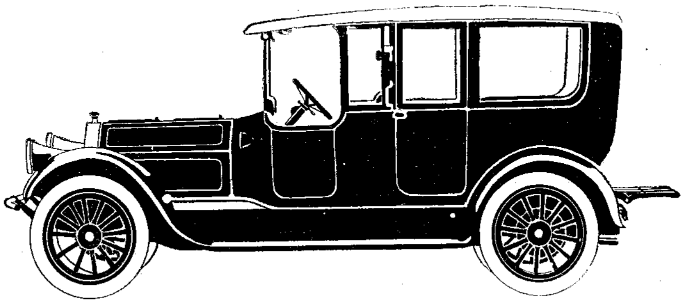
* * * *

No, they have changed the cast. Matzenauer's to sing Brünnehilde instead of—you know—the wife of Wotan.

* * * *

Well, I must have forgotten my libretto and my handkerchief; yes, I remember

# LUXURY



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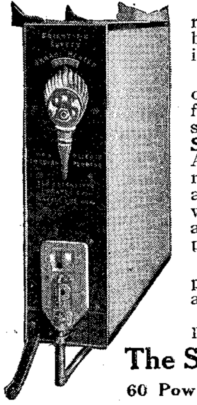

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leaving them both there in the library as I answered the telephone.

* * * *

That's the Love Motif; no, no, I made a mistake; that's the Rhine.

* * * *

Isn't she beautiful; she *has* lost!

* * * *

Stick your hand in my overcoat-pocket.

* * * *

They say she's worked all summer.

* * * *

Now, *are* you telling the truth about not being cold?

* * * *

Let me see your program; I wanta find out what singer that last man that came on is.

* * * *

There's the sword; there; did you hear that last note that went up to C?

* * * *

Let me buy you one of those straw pancakes. Here, boy, two of those seats. What! Two for a quarter?

* * * *

There is that long-haired man we saw at the concert last winter.

* * * *

We will take them home and use them for Polliocchi Thursday night.

* * * *

It's no trouble, and why waste the money?

* * * *

Oh, wouldn't you think they'd be able to play violins with overcoats on?

* * * *

No. I am very nice and warm now.

* * * *

Bodanzky is in evening clothes; he's the only one.

* * * *

My, what a crowd of people!

* * * *

That's the Siegfried Motif. Yes, it is. I know, 'cause I have it on the pianola.

* * * *

You are sure that you are warm enough now?

* * * *

Sure.

---

## IN YAQUI LAND

ONCE it was a stretch of fertile farms dotted with the cool, hospitable homes of its Mexican owners; now it reminds the traveler of the No Man's Land of eastern France, torn and ruined by war. When they had peace, which was seldom, and at times of short duration, this was one of the garden-spots of northern Mexico. But now, with the landholders driven out by revolution and internal upheaval, there is no one to continue tilling the soil, no one to treasure up the harvests, and the dank weeds or arid wastes of sand, which have taken the place of farms, are vividly symbolical of the stagnation of the entire Republic.

A traveler from California who traversed Chihuahua before the evil days has recapitulated a few of the things he saw there. The once prosperous condition of the land comes home forcibly to us, as we read in the Los Angeles *Times* of what the narrator pleases to call the "danger-zone" of our neighbor state. We are told:

It is interesting to recall the happy days before the revolution when the great ranch homes of the affable, courteous Spanish *haciendado* were always open to travelers, and there Americans were heartily welcomed and entertained.

Traveling through this country in company with a party of explorers it was my privilege to be a guest at the great *hacienda* near Casas Grandes. Arriving at the town, which originally consisted of some eighty adobe buildings, we were equipped for the trip into the interior, into the land of the dread Yaqui, where few if any white men had penetrated, spurred on by the knowledge gained from the natives of queer historic cliff-dwellings in the inmost cañons. Traveling on muleback some twenty-five miles farther inland we arrived at another ranch, also a part of the Terrazas estate, known as Rancho San Diego.

Even in these times of turmoil, and much more so in the days of peace, the natives were given to music and laughter. At dawn, after a night under the protection of the ranch, we were awakened by the sweet sound of voices singing a mass, in the open, with no accompaniment save an accordion, but in the hands of a born musician it was so skilfully played that we were astonished and charmed. It was the custom of the *attachés* of the ranch to celebrate a mass every Sunday morning.

Near San Diego is the beginning of the famous Mormon Dugway, which has been dug through the mountains by Mormons who have colonized here to the extent of 2,000 or more.

During the revolution the Mormons have been seriously menaced, and have suffered to a considerable extent by marauding bands who have stolen their horses and cattle. Many of them, in fact, have been driven out from the towns of Coronel Garcia and Salmaripia. They are a hardy and thrifty clan, and had prior to the revolution prospered exceedingly. Most of them are not polygamists, tho the original founders of the colony were.

We were anxious to explore some ruins of ancient dwellings some twelve miles from the town of Casas Grandes, and from whose turrets and walls the town takes its name, but were unable to find any *mozo* to guide us.

The reason for this, we learn, is because there is a current local superstition that the place is haunted by the departed spirit of a once powerful Yaqui chieftain who had a great reputation for exclusiveness. The populace are now convinced that any one who ventures to invade the sacred precincts of his abode will be visited by endless woes and bad luck. Thus is the hand of the dead still on the countryside. No one can be coaxed, hired, or forced to go near the abjured ruins. So the party turned to the westward, and passed into new country. Of this, the account remarks:

Due west from Coronel Garcia is the ridge of the mountain which is the continental divide of Mexico. Crossing this and fording the Gavilan River, which is a dangerous and turbid stream in many places, after days of travel we are in the State of Sonora, in the real wilds of Mexico. Small wonder our Army had such difficulty in locating the prize bandit of them all, Pancho Villa, for without the guidance of

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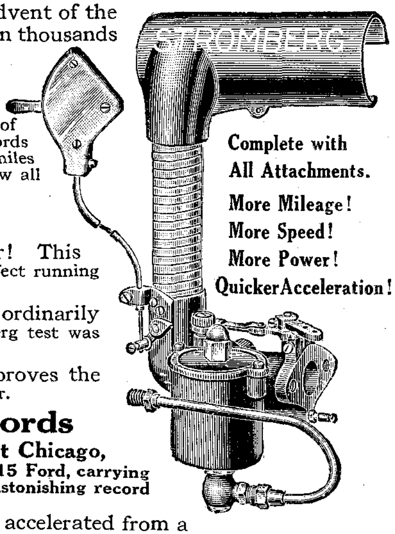

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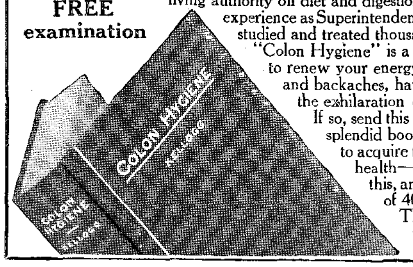

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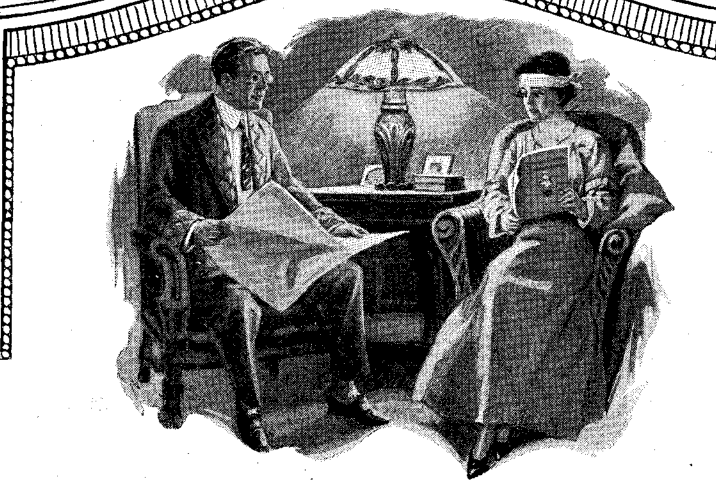

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good and loyal *mozos* this is a country one could never enter, and once within could never get out again. Every trail and cañon is known by these Indian guides, and to them and their mercy one is committed. This is a land where every turn might mean an ambush, and many a treacherous clue could lure on to destruction those who seek to avenge the outrages perpetrated upon their countrymen along the border.

We are now in the inmost recesses of the mountains. Here are the evidences of a prehistoric life and civilization which are a study for the archeologist. There are traces of an agricultural people, for the hillsides for more than a hundred miles are terraced much in the wonderful way that the Magyar Filipino tribe have done, such engineering feats as excite the wonder and admiration of civilized races. In one cañon alone there are more than seventy of these terraces with walls from a foot to ten feet high. The walls are built of loose rocks or slabs laid up without mortar, and built on an incline to prevent falling out. The storms washed soil down on to the terraces, making a level place for planting.

In one of these walls a skull was found with hair still upon it. It was sent to the Smithsonian Institution and was declared to be a race distinct from the Indian. On all the high walls and mesas there are piles of rocks thirty to forty feet high and 200 feet in circumference. These are the funeral pyramids similar to those at San Juan Teotihuacan near Mexico City, known as the pyramids of the Moon.

Seemingly these people were driven farther and farther back into the cañons by a warlike race, as the dwellings are always in narrower and more inaccessible recesses of the mountains as we advance. One of these dwellings was three stories in height, built of hard white cement concrete. The floors were all of cement polished as smooth as glass, and on the walls were odd and fantastic figures of men and animals done in bright colors.

This dwelling looked down 2,000 feet over a sheer precipice, a parapet twenty inches high enclosing the front. Two feet under the main floor a mummy was unearthed. It was the body of a woman with a child in her arms. The figure was perfectly preserved, the expression of the face distinct, and the hair dark and straight, but not coarse: in fact it was a soft, brown hair. The mummy was first wrapt in unginned cotton, as the seeds were still in it, then again in a coarse cotton cloth. The body of the infant was wrapt in fine cloth, and placed in a tiny basket were two earrings, two finger-rings, and a nose-ring. These were all made of colored sea-shells.

Upon our return to Casas Grandes, the rumors of revolution had been in the air for months, we were royally entertained at the Terrazas ranch at Casas Grandes, and were driven to the railroad under escort in the old-fashioned coach drawn by six mules. In true Mexican fashion we made the trip, *mozos* riding on either side of the coach and two equipped with long whips rode on the coach mules to keep them at top speed. Our escort was armed, and we rode at breakneck speed all the way, arriving without incident. We remember with pleasurable excitement our trip to the Yaqui land and our most gracious host at Casas Grandes, and we regret that years of desolation and sorrow have fallen upon the land.

## THE JAPANESE POLICEMAN

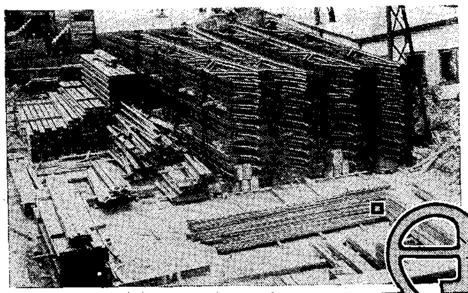
We know by this time something about the Japanese Army and Navy, about Japanese politicians and baseball-players, Japanese students, gardeners, and pickpockets, but the topic of Japanese "cops" has so far escaped our attention. We are, therefore, thankful to Mr. F. Nishigudis for his authentic information on the subject in *The Japan Magazine* (Tokyo). The very first sentence of his essay carries us to the very kernel of the problem:

> Tho the police of Japan are worse paid than those of any country in the world, they are considered as efficient and faithful as any that can be found, for in our country ability and loyalty to duty are never made too dependent on money.

But this is only one reason for the efficiency of the Japanese police. The other is the fact that the greater part of the police-officers belong to the old Samurai families, the *funkers* of Japan, who, as a question of principle, despise filthy lucre.

After this introduction we are not surprized to learn from Mr. Nishigudis that shortly after the establishment of a national constabulary a German officer was employed to instruct the force.

> Our police training-schools admit candidates aged twenty to forty-five; most of them are college graduates or non-commissioned officers of the army reserve. The force is divided into two shifts, each serving twenty-four hours on a stretch. One of their duties is to keep up their skill in ju-jutsu. Our policemen do not patrol beats, but have their fixt posts where they can be reached by telephone. In peculiarly dangerous places, detectives' patrols are employed.
>
> Even cities such as Tokyo have no traffic-patrol police yet. Foreigners will be astonished to learn that our capital, in spite of its enormous area and its population of over 2,000,000, has 57 police-stations only (suburbs included). The 3,700 officers made, in 1914, 27,700 arrests.
>
> The Japanese policeman's only weapon is the sword—and the robbers usually carry the same arm. The patrolman's pay is $5 to $12.50 a month and he has to serve ten years at least before reaching the salary maximum. For special expenses he receives a monthly allowance of $3 to $5. Detectives and polyglot policemen who can serve as interpreters receive an additional $2.50 to $5 per month. The average policeman, even if he serves his whole life, never gets beyond the monthly $12.50. His only chance of increase is the capture of a notorious criminal which earns for him a bonus of $25 to $50.
>
> The Japanese policeman is as a rule respected and trusted by his countrymen. In spite of his poverty he keeps up a good appearance. His wife is entitled to be address as *okusan*, instead of *okamisan*, the usual denomination of a lower-class woman.
>
> In the rural districts the discipline is less rigorous and the policeman is allowed to accept from the farmers gifts in the shape of fruits and vegetables. Some-



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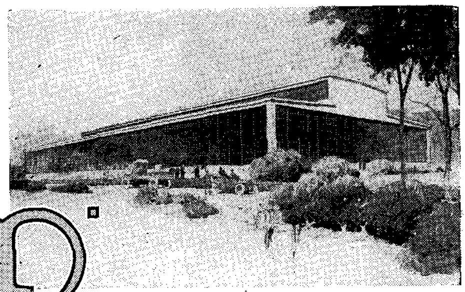

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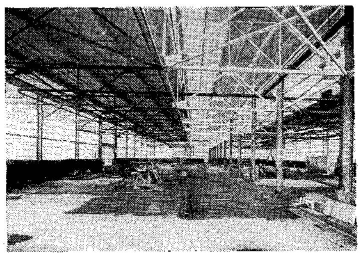

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If a Willard Storage Battery is kept fully charged and filled with pure distilled water, it will not freeze even in very cold weather, and will respond with the "punch" when your foot touches the starter button. If, however, you let your battery become discharged, it may freeze at 20 degrees above zero.

The first step in good winter care of a battery, is to own and use a hydrometer syringe. By reading the graduations on the float, you can tell whether it is fully charged or discharged.

And that knowledge is your first protection against battery troubles all the year round whether you live in the mountains of Montana or on the warm plains of Texas.

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You can relieve yourself of all worry by sending your storage battery to the Willard Service Station for the winter. By accepting the expert advice and services offered by the service station, you will have, when spring comes, a battery in perfect condition, full of "pep" and all ready to go out on the road.

You can purchase a Willard hydrometer at any Willard Service Station or by enclosing a dollar bill with your order to the Willard Storage Battery Company, Cleveland, Ohio. It will be sent with full instructions for use and the booklet, "Will She Start?" covering some of the details of winter care.

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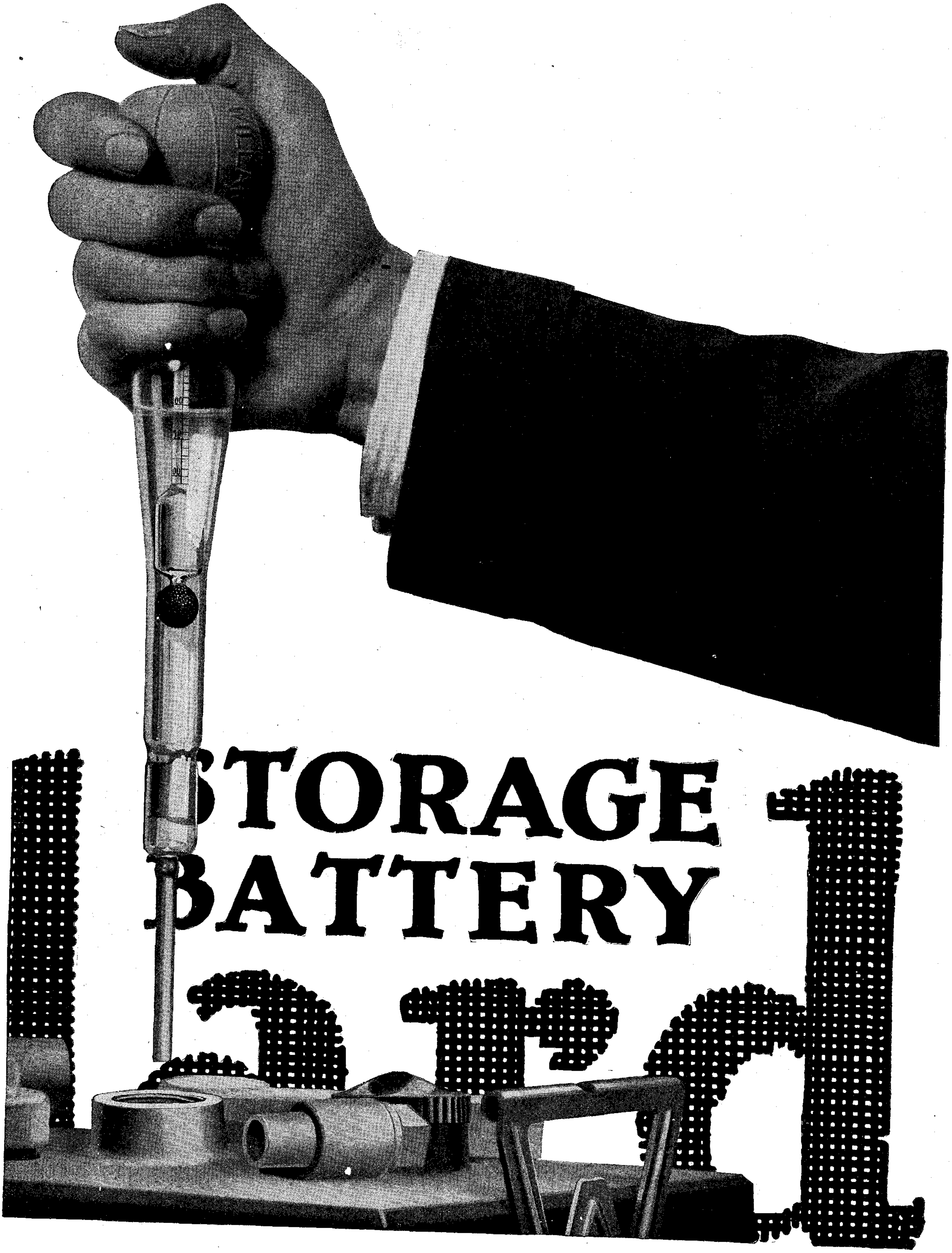
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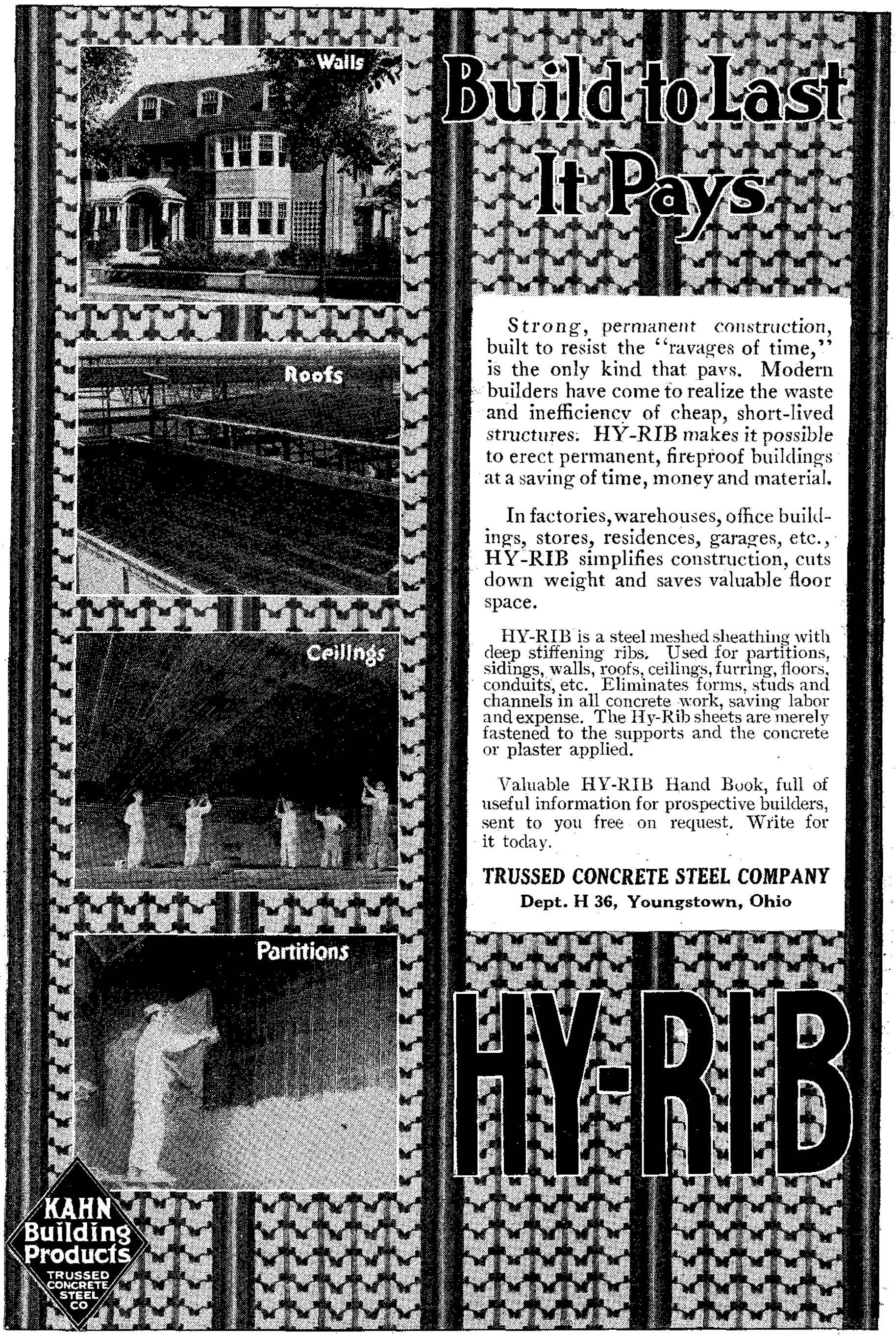

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times rich people erect at the gates of their estates modest lodges where the policemen can live rent free. Similarly, people in the city sometimes offer the policemen some cheap rooms in their houses. Of course, in these cases estate and house have a first claim to the officer's protection. His name is placed on the gate or door beneath the name of the landlord; a useful hint for thief and robber.

The sergeant starts with $15 a month and can reach $50. The civil-service examinations leading to this much-envied post are very rigorous; one often finds among the candidates graduates of the Law College of the Imperial University of Tokyo.

The uniform is after the German pattern, but since the war with Russia, the smart Moscovite uniform influenced somewhat the cut of the Japanese outfit. Even members of our House of Lords can be found on the list of our higher police officers.

After five years' continuous service, the policeman has a claim to an allowance amounting to one-half of his regular salary. After fifteen years he receives a pension.

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MR. AND MRS. GRADY have been living in one of the best sections of Providence for some time; and the neighborhood appeals to them on account of its exclusive nature. For you see, the Gradys are nothing if not exclusive; they will not mingle with any of the neighbors, feeling themselves far above the rank of the ordinary resident. Even the Park where they live offers no one equal to them in aristocratic bearing.

For the Gradys, according to the Providence *Journal*, are two haughty municipal geese. They dwell in Roger Williams Park, and they slight assiduously all the other Roger Williamsites. But the head-keeper of the Park zoo proclaims them wonderful folk, for all their un-American snobbishness. He adds:

"The Gradys," he talks of them always just as if they were humans—"they've got me puzzled. Somehow they don't 'jine' along with the rest of their kind, at all. And, my goodness, what a stack of friends they have among the regular Park visitors. I suppose they'll die of overeating or get the gout or something, because everybody that comes here seems to have some food packed away for them.

"There was a time when 'Papinta,' the biggest lady swan we've got, used to be the favorite out here. But the Gradys came along, and I guess it was their team-work that made 'em such favorites."

It is certainly a funny sight, these two grave black-breasted geese, standing to knee-length on a grown man, marching abreast at the approach of visitors who are inclined to show any disposition whatever to notice them.

And the Gradys don't march like other geese—in single file like our friends, the Chinese—not at all. They walk abreast with as sedate a tread as a Quaker couple on its way to worship.

But the Gradys are being spoiled, Keeper Robbins said, for if one does not instantly make a votive offering—bread or cake preferred, but nothing barred—the pair abruptly and majestically turn tail and waddle away in comic dignity.

"The Gradys are just grafters," said Keeper Robbins. "Now take 'Lillie' and 'Alice Taft' and 'Lady Jane Grey'—they are the three leading peacock ladies we have now—you can't get any attention at all out of them; can't bribe 'em, you know. Lots of folks come out there and try to feed 'em peanuts and popcorn. Can you beat that? Why peacocks don't eat peanuts! And, besides, you can't make them spread their tails unless they just feel like it. I often think that Lillie is kind of an actress at heart, because she is always spreading that fan of hers and then scuttles away.

"Somehow people believe that peacocks like to be patted just like spaniels or Newfoundlands. Well, it isn't so, and by golly, those peacocks can nip some; they equal a parrot when they get good downright mad about anything. I'm never afraid that anybody will pluck out those gorgeous tail feathers to drape over the mantelpiece at home because you can't get within ten feet of the wise birds."

The mention of their beautiful plumage moved some one to inquire whether the peacocks were as vain as tradition had made them out to be. The keeper, according to the account, shook his head. His reply is given us in full:

"Why, of course not, what does a bird know about vanity? Of course, birds have a sense of humor, otherwise the Gradys and the other members of the goose family out here wouldn't waddle like a steamboat loaded with loose mercury. They just want to make people laugh so they can stuff themselves with grub.

"You've heard tell of the blue goose, haven't you?" asked Mr. Robbins. "Well, sir, we've got two beauties. There they are—right over there.

"But they are not blue," was objected.

"Well, neither has a diamond-backed terrapin got any diamonds on him," responded the animal-keeper aggrievedly. "But along about fall that gray breast will turn into real nice dark blue—just like the color of your wife's fall suit. And their necks are as white as snow and their bills a deep-orange color. My, you ought to see those blue geese in the fall!"

The Roger Williams Park "Zoo" is rather shy on the Carnivora department—inasmuch as four lone, ancient, and perfectly contented monkeys, and some hundreds of nice tame rabbits are concerned, but the collection of shore-birds, and birds of tropical nativity and wonderfully gay and brilliant plumage is large.

There are hundreds of ducks, swans, peacocks, and tree-birds always lending life and color to the scene about the zigzagged shores of the chain of lakes in the Park—tho strangely enough there are comparatively few visitors on week-days. Nevertheless, Mr. and Mrs. Grady and the three proud beauties of the peacock family are on deck seven days in the week, and really one should visit the Gradys on a quiet day.

On Saturdays and Sundays, if the days are fair, they are so overpowered with attention, Keeper Robbins said, that they are positively rude to visitors who don't feed them on angel-cake or better.

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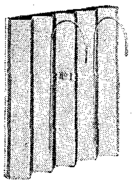
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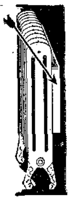

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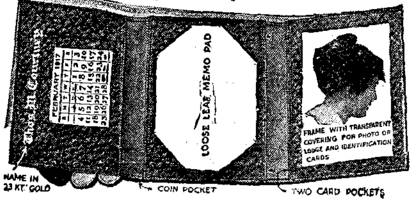

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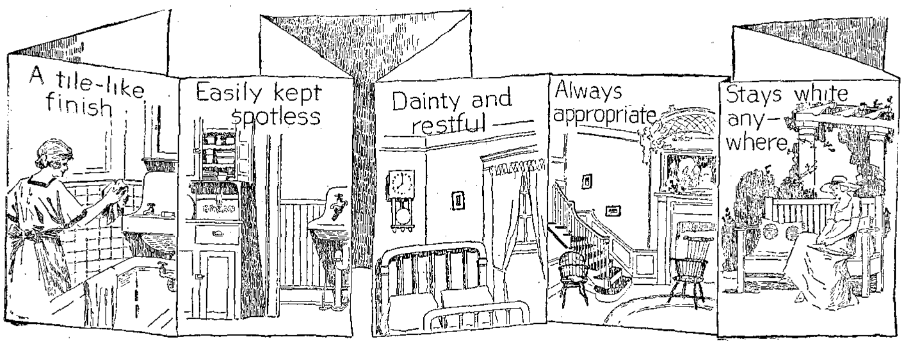

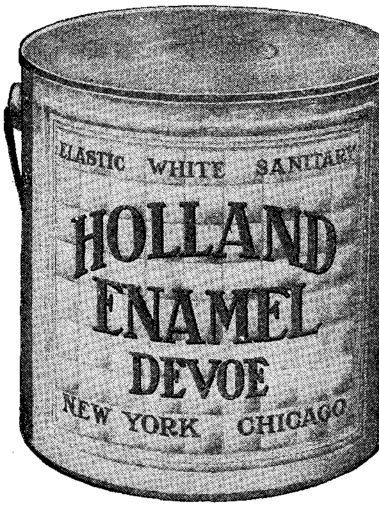

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## CHESTNUT THREADS AMONG THE GOLD

If you are a blonde, people say that you are doomed to be extinct within a few generations. Which is small cause for apprehension, since all those who are blondes now will be extinct anyway by the time the unborn grandchildren have grandchildren of their own. The brunette is coming to his—or her—doom, too, and the famous golden tresses so often immortalized in literature and popular song are on the road to oblivion. The future type will be something in between. So says the New York *Times*, and to prove its point, asks us merely to look around. The average American nowadays is brown-haired. This may be because of the tide of immigration from the countries like Russia and the Latin lands, where tresses are usually of midnight hue, or it may be due to the fact that blondes are more delicate than brunettes, and therefore do not survive. This last is of course what the dark-haired ones contend. But to return to the account. What fear enters the hearts of the perfect blonde and brunette as they read:

> We see no excuse for this controversy that is going on in Pennsylvania, Connecticut, and points west about whether the blonde is disappearing or not. There is no room for controversy; all that is necessary is to look out upon the world with open eyes and mark. The brunette is disappearing, too, and the American complexion is approaching a single type. Look around you on the street car and observe the color of the hair of your fellow passengers. It is nearly all of the same shade, a lustreless brown. We are working out an American type, so far as complexion is concerned. In Sweden, doubtless, they have blondes still and in Italy brunettes, but in America midnight locks and golden curls are becoming extinct. The next generation, most likely, will be almost unanimously brown-haired.
>
> It is not a golden brown, either, nor anything you can be ecstatic about; it is a mud color. The truthful novelist will not be able to call his heroine's hair chestnut, or to speak of the glinting lights and cool shades in it, any more than he could talk of the lights and shades in the coat of an English sparrow. Where are all the golden-haired girls? Airy, fairy Lillian, where is she? She may be golden-haired in the grammar grades, but by the time she gets to high school the fatal change has begun. When you pass the clamoring youngsters in the street your heart warms at the old familiar names shouted stridently: Skinny and Shorty and Fatty; youth is not innovatory, and the Skinny and Fatty and Shorty of your boyhood live again; but where is Whitey? You miss that name as you pass the knot of youngsters arranging the terms of tag, hide-and-go-seek, Black Tom, and ring-a-levo. The white-haired boy still exists, but is fast disappearing. In your day he used to graduate into a blonde, yellow-haired, or light brown, but now the few survivals of him graduate into the prevailing color.
>
> "It was brown, with a golden gloss, Janette." The golden gloss is gone

# AMERICA NEEDS HUGHES

## *By* THEODORE ROOSEVELT

SINCE 1912 we have had four years of a policy which has been an opiate to the spirit of idealism.

It has meant the relaxation of our moral fibre.

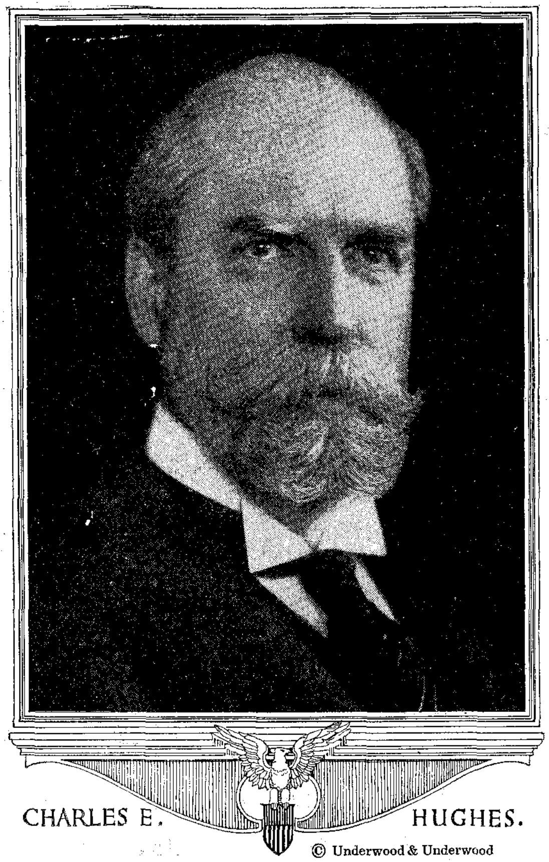
A sordid appeal to self-interest and to fear has paralyzed the national conscience.

We have been told that Americans, if they do not wish to be killed, should leave Mexico and should keep off the ocean; that to save a few American lives it is not worth while to hazard the lives of American soldiers; that Mexicans should be allowed to spill blood to their hearts' content; that the European war is no concern of ours; that even as between Belgium and Germany we should be neutral not only in act but in sympathy!

Not once has President Wilson squarely placed before the American people the question which Abraham Lincoln put before the American people in 1860: what is our duty?

Not once has he appealed to moral idealism, to the stern enthusiasm of strong men for the right.

On the contrary, he has employed every elocutionary device to lull to sleep our sense of duty, to make us content with words, instead of deeds, to make our moral idealism and enthusiasm evaporate in empty phrases, instead of being reduced to concrete action.



CHARLES E. HUGHES.

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AMERICA as a nation has been officially kept in a position of timid indifference and cold selfishness.

America, which sprang to the succor of Cuba in 1898, has stood an idle spectator of the invasion of Belgium, of the sinking of the Lusitania, of the continued slaughter of our own citizens, and of the reign of anarchy, rapine and murder in Mexico.

Nevertheless, I believe that the American people were ready for the same kind of appeal which was made to them by Abraham Lincoln in 1860, by the advocates of an honest currency in 1896, by the advocates of the Spanish War in 1898, by the advocates of Nationalism in 1900.

But the appeal was not made.

On the contrary, Mr. Wilson invoked the spirit of timidity and selfishness. He made no effort to invoke the sense of duty.

He put "safety first," the immediate safety of the moment, to be obtained by shrinking from duty.

He did not even put American rights first, still less did he put American duty first.

His task was not an especially difficult or dangerous task; but it needed a brave heart and a steady hand.

Under his lead America could and should have put itself at the head of all the neutral nations by its example, if not by direct diplomatic agreements, in demanding that the war should be conducted in accordance with the usage of civilized nations, that international law should be observed, that the rights of neutrals and non-combatants should be respected.

If this spirit had animated our administration there would probably have been no invasion of Belgium, no fears of a like fate to terrorize other smaller nations, no torpedoing of merchant vessels, no bombarding of churches and hospitals, no massacring of women and children, no murder of Miss Cavel, no attempted extermination of the Armenians and Syrian Christians.

WE cannot undo what has been done. But we can repudiate what has been done. We can regain our own self-respect and the respect of other nations for this country. We can put in power an administration which will throughout its term of power protect our own citizens and live up to our national obligations.

It is just that this nation should concern itself with its rights; but it is even more necessary that it should concern itself with its duties.

As between Mr. Hughes and Mr. Wilson, who can doubt which is the man who will, with austere courage, stand for the national duty?

Mr. Wilson's words have contradicted one another; and all his words have been contradicted by his acts.

Mr. Wilson's promise has not borne the slightest reference to his performance.

We have against him in Mr. Hughes a man whose public life is a guarantee that whatever he says he will make good, and that all his words will be borne out by his deeds.

Against Mr. Wilson's combination of grace in elocution, with futility in action; against his record of words unbacked by deeds or betrayed by deeds, we set Mr. Hughes' rugged and uncompromising straight-forwardness of character and action in every office he has held.

We put the man who thinks and speaks directly, and whose words have always been made good, against the man whose adroit and facile elocution is used to conceal his plans or his want of plans.

The next four years may well be years of tremendous national strain.

Which of the two men do you, the American people, wish at the helm during these four years; the man who has been actually tried and found wanting, or the man whose whole career in public office is a guarantee of his power and good faith?

But one answer is possible; and it must be given by the American people through the election of Charles Evans Hughes as President of the United States.

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GENTLEMEN:

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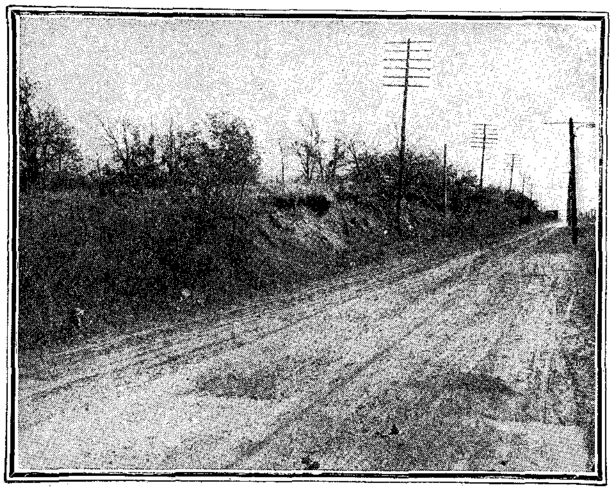
*In 1912 I voted for*. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .

## Which Kind of Road Are You Paying For?



*An Improved but Impermanent Road*

*Permanent Concrete Road near Schenectady, N. Y.*

# Long Lived Bonds for Short Lived Roads is Unsound Finance

At a luncheon of the Merchants' Association of New York, Henry L. Stimson, former Secretary of War, said:

> "We have outstanding $65,000,000 of fifty year bonds for highways, and the life of the highways for which these bonds were issued has been less than five years."

This is unsound finance. The township, county or state which engages in it is headed toward bankruptcy.

The New York road situation exists in many other states, in kind if not in degree. Macadam roads were never intended for motor traffic. Only a rigid surface can stand any great amount of it.

The remedy must be found elsewhere than in issuing short-term bonds to build short-lived roads, if the bonds must be paid in cash or refunded with new issues *after the road has worn out.*

There is only one *economical* solution, and that is to build *permanent* roads.

State legislatures are beginning to recognize the financial unsoundness of long-term bonds to pay for road improvements which are less permanent than concrete. A New Jersey law, recently passed, limits road bond issues as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| *For sand and gravel roads . .* | *Five year bonds* |
| *For water bound macadam roads or penetration process . . .* | *Ten year bonds* |
| *For bituminous concrete . . .* | *Fifteen year bonds* |
| *For block of any material or sheet asphalt on concrete . . .* | *Twenty year bonds* |
| *For Concrete Roads* | *Twenty Year Bonds* |

The United States Government has made some very thorough and exhaustive tests of various types of road construction with a result which altogether favors concrete. Bulletin 136 U. S. Department of Agriculture makes the following statement:

"The cost of all maintenance and repairs, over a series of years, has ranged in the past from 6 to 10 per cent of the original cost of construction, on the average, and varies with the type of construction. *Concrete roads* and brick roads apparently *are a marked exception to this rule.*"

After building two hundred miles of concrete roads during the past four years, the State Road Commission of Maryland, in its report for 1915, remarks—"The cost of maintaining these concrete roads has been so small that the Commission feels that the building of so many miles of them has been of great benefit to the State and will greatly reduce the burden of maintenance."

Expressions like this come from all parts of the country. Road authorities who have had experience with concrete roads are earnest advocates of them. They know that the even, gritty, surface prevents slipping of horses and skidding of automobiles; and is free from ruts, holes, dust and mud, 365 days in the year. The construction cost is less than that of any other permanent road and the maintenance cost almost negligible.

Write us for full information about the cost of building and maintaining concrete roads. As a taxpayer it is to your interest to see that your own road authorities investigate them.

**A copy of "Concrete Facts About Concrete Roads" will be sent you free, upon request**

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**SAN FRANCISCO**
**116 New Montgomery Street**

**CONCRETE FOR PERMANENCE**

Colonel Halpin. "Her full black ringlets downward roll'd." "Her mud-brown ringlets," you would have to make it to-day, Lord Tennyson. "Why your hair was amber I shall divine"; but can you divine why it changed so soon to sparrow-hue, Mr. Browning? Still, there is cheer; here and there the glorious red-haired girl still holds the fort, a brilliant spot of beauty in the wide monotony. And if there is no variety in the color, there is plenty in the length and softness of it; and then there is one maiden whose hair is different from the rest; other people may think it is not, but it is. As for man, there is no such consolation for him; his hair is not soft or long, it is just mud-colored and nothing else. He is the American type, without redeeming circumstances. The struggle of types is over, or nearly over, so far as hair is concerned; it is the survival of the brownest.

## THE "GLAMOUR" OF UNIFORMS

WAR used to mean dashing cavalry charges, the thrilling rescue of a comrade, the wild leap to the closing drawbridge, or some other such heroic action as we find on every third page of Sir Walter Scott. It meant gold braid, and scarlet jackets, too. But now war is vastly different. It means interminable waiting in water up to one's knees, if trenches are flooded; it means sitting behind a bulwark, and suddenly being wiped out by a shell sent by a gentleman stationed across the hills in the next county. And it means dull service uniforms, whose aim is utility. As a writer in the Minneapolis *Journal* puts it, war is become a thing of mud digging, flies, and mechanical accidents resulting in death, and the uniform reflects its part. We learn, too:

With this change from poetry to prose has come a change in the trappings of war. Service uniforms, practical, durable, disinfected garments have replaced the gay colors, the useless ornaments, the tassels, the upholsterings of former wars.

Nevertheless, if there is not the same gold braid, the same clanking of swords, there remains in the costume of war much that is romantic and picturesque.

In London there is a dash about the khaki of the officers that gives the streets and lounges of hotels an air of liveliness and good spirits. Tommy himself is badly tailored, his khaki is apt to have a mustard tinge that is not pleasing. But the subalterns, with their olive-drab, their beautiful high boots, their straps, their waists, look suitably arrayed for anything, from front-line trenches to tea at the Ritz.

None of this "swank" about French uniforms. The British lend some of their restrained, practical, well-bred splendor to our Paris streets; but the French soldier himself is never elegant. His clothes fit badly, his coat is usually too long, sagging with frayed edges, his trousers bulge into puttees that are loosely wound, his boots are ill-shaped. He has a careless, dusty, battered air.

The costume that predominates is that of the *bleuet*. He wears the horizon blue, a blue that in the distance becomes invisible against the sky, and that changes with the usage it receives from the color of pale corn-flowers to the color of gray dust. The *bleuet* wears a blue helmet and blue puttees, and he is usually a blue-eyed, tanned, blond creature. Since they have gone into this uniform I begin to think the French are a blue-eyed, chestnut-haired race. Untidy, careless, cheerful dogs, with coats unfastened except for a single button at the neck, they give, nevertheless, a gripping impression of force and sturdiness.

Yet the *pioupiou* has a certain charm, we learn, that is lacking in the British soldier. For the well-drest never carry the air of being the homely, dogged, sincerely simple workers as the ill-drest French do. The British Tommy is so well-groomed and well-trapt that few feel a particular sympathy with him; he seems quite well off, and quite capable of taking care of himself.

But if Piccadilly is dapper, and smacking of the Ritz, the same can not be said of the Rue Royale or the Boul' Miche. We read:

What the Parisian street lacks in uniformity of costume it gains by variety, by color, by strangeness. To sit by a little table at the Café de la Paix is to watch gay fragments of a medley of operas go trooping by: exotics from "Aïda," *midinettes* and painters from "Louise" and "La Bohème," sailors from "L'Etranger," cossacks from "Prince Igor," "Chocolate Soldiers," and a hundred figures from *opera bouffe*.

A row of plane-trees in full leaf beyond the pavement, awnings overhead. In the intervening sunlight a slow-flowing stream of bright parasols, floating veils, ribbons, furs; pink and white faces; bronzed blond faces; black-bearded faces; masses of pale blue, flashes of scarlet, lilacs, roses, glints of metal.

There pass by Zouaves in short braided jackets, blue sashes, red Turkish trousers, and fezes; black Senegalese in blue fezes and yellow-ocher uniforms; sailors in little blue tams topped by red pompons, and braided white collars; Russian troopers in blouses fastened at the shoulder; Russian officers in braid and astrakhan; East Indians in turbans and tunics the color of their skins; Arab sheiks, chieftains from the mountains of Africa, in white turbans and burnoose.

Little girls, quaintly drest as brides, with their proud mamas—"*petites filles de communion*"; workmen in blue smocks or wide corduroy pantaloons and bold red or blue sashes that give them a brigandish air; Alpine chasseurs in black, with rakish black *bérets*.

Dashing Servians, Highlanders in kilts. A Greek soldier with the white skirt of a ballet-girl, jacket of red velvet embroidered in silver, white puttees wound up above the knees, shoes turned up in points at the toes. Tall cuirassiers with Trojan helmets dangling black horsetails.

Princes and Potentates. Alexis of Servia, paraded, acclaimed, and the less heralded Prince George of Greece. Diplomats from London, in top hats and morning coats.

Annamites from Cochin-China, drest in *café au lait*. A magnificent spahi in white turban, scarlet cape lined with white broadcloth that falls to his heels, pale blue coat, scarlet breeches.

So it flows on till dark, the stream of figures growing more and more fantastic and unreal, like figures conjured up from memories of romantic tales, or come to life from tapestries.

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"REG. U. S. PAT. OFF"
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GOOD taste displayed in all the rest of a man's attire will not overcome the poor impression created by loose, sagging socks. The Boston Garter keeps them snug and smooth all day.
At Stores Everywhere Silk 50c—Lisle 25c
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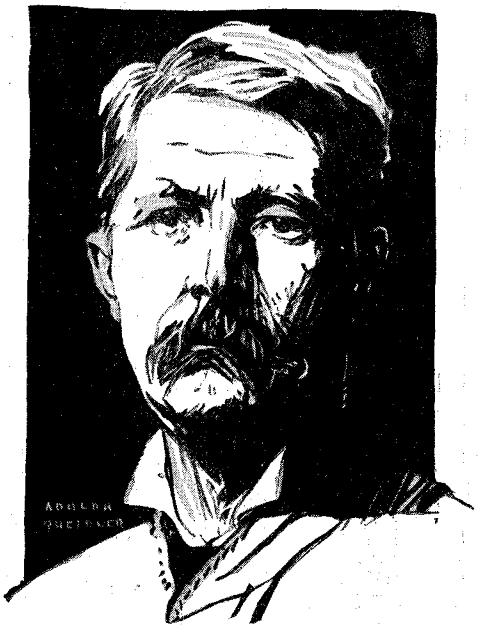
# Henry M. Stanley went Thirty weeks without a Shave



**W**HEN Stanley found Dr. Livingston in the heart of the African jungle, one of his first acts was to borrow the hone used by the doctor on his surgical instruments.

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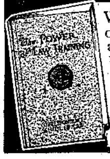
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**Patriotic.**—WARDEN—" Have you ever been in any European jail? "

PRISONER—" No! My motto has been to see America first."—*Star of Hope.*

**Vindictive.**—HE—" And that night we drove the Germans back two miles."

SHE—" Drove them, indeed. I'd have made them walk every step of it."—*Liverpool Post.*

**Delicate.**—THE FARMER—" Say, don't you see that sign ' Private! No Fishing Allowed'?"

THE FISHERMAN—" I never read anything marked 'Private.' "—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

**Optimism.**—WIFE—" John, you'll have to take that ball away from baby; he hit sister on the head with it."

JOHN—" Yes, dear—but you should have seen the curve the little cuss had on it."—*Puck.*

**Realism.**—THE AUTHOR—" Well, how did you like my play? Didn't you think the church scene realistic? "

THE CRITIC—"Intensely so. Why, a great many of us actually went to sleep while it was on."—*London Saturday Journal.*

**She Knew It First.**—" Father knows you're going to marry sister. I heard him talking about it the other day."

" But I didn't know it myself until last night."

" Oh, she told you, too, did she? "—*Life.*

**Between Two Fires.**—The young doctor and his friend, the drug clerk, were sitting at the club window, when a richly drest woman passed.

" There goes the only woman I ever loved," sighed the young M.D.

" So? " queried the other. " Then why don't you marry her? "

" Can't afford it; she's my best patient."—*Mule.*

**Not Much Chance.**—A tailor who had been wrongfully accused of murder, and who had an excellent defense, seemed very dejected when brought up for trial.

" What's the trouble? " whispered the counsel, observing his client's distress as he surveyed the jurymen.

" It looks very bad for me," said the defendant, " unless some steps are taken to dismiss that jury and get in a new lot. There isn't a man among them but owes me money for clothes."—*Tit-Bits.*

**Sine Qua Non.**—The Sunday-school teacher was talking to her pupils on patience. She explained her topic carefully, and as an aid to understanding she gave each pupil a card bearing the picture of a boy fishing. " Even pleasure," she said, " requires the exercise of patience. See the boy fishing; he must sit down and wait. He must be patient. And now can any little boy tell me what we need most when we go fishing? "

The answer was quickly shouted with one voice: " Bait! "—*Selected.*

# CURRENT EVENTS

## EUROPEAN WAR

### WESTERN FRONT

October 12.—General Foch continues the encircling of Sailly-Saillisel, north of the Somme, as the French infantry press closer to the town at a point near Morval, where their lines join those of the British.

October 13.—The British line between Gueudecourt and Les Boeufs are pushed nearer Le Transloy, while some ground is gained further north. Berlin reports that the Teutons are holding their lines successfully, and that Allied attacks have thus far been failures. South of the Somme the Germans take 200 prisoners.

October 14.—In the Somme campaign, says Berlin, the British and French have lost divisions totalling more than 1,000,000 men; the Russian loss from June 1 to October 1, the report adds, is also about 1,000,000.

The French take a number of German positions near Ablaincourt, south of the Somme, as well as the hamlet of Genermont with a sugar-refinery to the northeast of the village. In a second attack two miles to the north, they occupy a mile of German first-line positions near Belloy-en-Santerre, arriving close to Viders Carbonnel, within gun range of the Chaulnes-Péronne Railroad. The two victories bring the French about 800 additional unwounded prisoners, says Paris.

October 15.—North of Thiepval the British take more German ground, while the French south of the Somme hold their recent gains at Ablaincourt against repeated German attacks. In both operations, says London, 1,450 German prisoners are taken. Berlin admits most of the gains claimed by the Allies, and states that the fighting was extremely desperate, of a hand-to-hand character.

October 16.—The French take a large part of Sailly-Saillisel, northeast of Combles. South of the Somme they capture a small wood and some guns, says the report, between Genermont and Ablaincourt. The British at Thiepval repulse the German attacks despite the use of liquid fire by the attacking party.

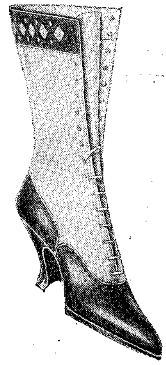
October 17.—A few more houses in Sailly-Saillisel are reported taken by the French, and two fresh German attacks are broken up east of Belloy-en-Santerre. West of Serre, the British take a number of German trenches.

A dispatch from Berlin states that in the Allied Somme attacks of October 9 to October 13, which are reckoned among the greatest actions of the entire Somme battle, "there is no possible doubt that the enemy attempted to reach a decision . . . to break through on the largest scale." The report further states that the Allied losses, especially those of the British, reached a huge figure hitherto unknown, and remarks that under such circumstances it is obvious that Allied sources would omit details of the fighting.

October 18.—Sailly-Saillisel falls to the French after hard fighting, and the commanding ridges on either side of it are also taken. South of the Somme the entire German first line fronting Péronne from La Maisonnette to Biaches is carried by the French.

### EASTERN FRONT

October 14.—London states that instead of the former massed infantry fighting,



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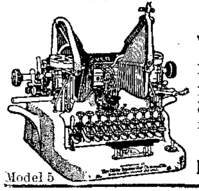

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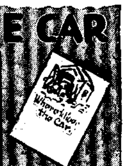

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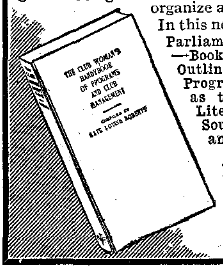

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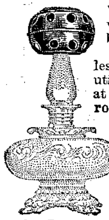

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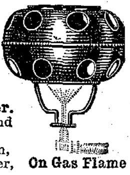

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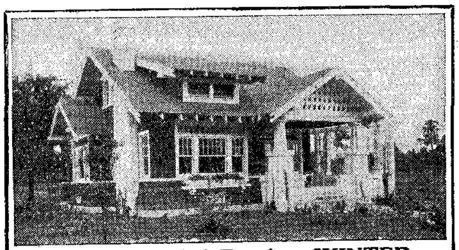

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the Russian forces are now battling along the Stokhod by means of detached patrols, with generally successful results.

October 15.—London avers that the Russian drive on Kovel has been renewed with marked success as the offensive takes a number of German trenches in the region of Korytniza, 40 miles from the objective. In the Karpathians the recapture of Smotrec, which the Russians took September 21, is reported by Berlin.

October 16.—A renewed Russian assault is made on the German positions guarding Kovel and Lemberg. The Russians are reported by Berlin as driven across the Negra Valley with a loss of 318 prisoners and two machine guns. The Austrians in the Karpathians, under Archduke Charles, take 384 more prisoners.

October 17.—Berlin reports, and London admits, a general repulse of the Czar's troops on the Eastern front, in Volhynia. At one point the Teutons take more than a mile of the Russian advance trenches, in a counter-attack. Nineteen hundred prisoners are also captured by the Germans. The statement from Petrograd merely claims no gains, but states that the fiercest fighting is in progress near Korytniza and Bolshovtse.

October 18.—The Teutons, according to London, are making desperate attempts to seize the offensive on the Eastern front, but all attacks are repulsed. A dispatch from Petrograd says the most dangerous Teutonic attacks, near the Roumanian border and south of Dorna Watra, in the Karpathians, are entirely stopt.

### THE ITALIAN CAMPAIGN

October 12.—The Italian forces operating in the Carso sector consolidate their gains and push still nearer to Trieste. The day's attacks add 1,771 prisoners, according to Rome, bringing the total for two days to 6,805. The total number of prisoners taken on the Isonzo front since August 6 is set by the Italian War Office at 30,881.

October 13.—General Cadorna's new drive on Trieste is pushed forward as the Italians move to the second Austrian line on the Carso Plateau. The Austrians are driven back to the western slope of Mount Pecinka, and later to Hudi Log, southeast of Oppachiasella. Vienna admits the loss of Novavas, on the Carso, as well as a retirement in the Monte Pasubio sector.

October 14.—Additional Italian gains are reported from the Carso Plateau, as more of the Sober Ridge, southeast of Göritz, is occupied as far as the road from San Pietro to Prevacina. Abandoned ammunition and arms are found in large quantities, says Rome. Vienna denies that the Italian attacks produced any appreciable results.

October 15.—The weight of Italian attacks is transferred from the Carso to the Trentino front, says Rome, as the Italian troops advance towards Monte Roite, and take an Austrian battery of four guns in the Cosmagnon sector. No official reports of activity on the Carso are received.

October 16.—The Italians extend their gains in the Carso and Göritz regions by taking new territory on Hill 208, and near Vertoibizza, with a few prisoners.

October 18.—Rome reports a victory south of Rovereto when the Austrian lines between Cosmagnon and Monte Roite are broken, and trenches on Monte Pasubio and the peak, "Tooth of Pasubio," are taken by the Italians.

### THE GREEK SITUATION

October 13.—Yielding to Allied pressure, Greece gives up police control, and lifts the embargo on Thracian wheat.

London reports that in an authoritative interview, ex-Premier Venizelos announces that he will raise an army of Greeks to fight on the side of the Entente, declaring that the King is responsible for the chaotic conditions in the Hellenic Kingdom.

October 14.—The Greek Cabinet, under Premier Lambros, officially renews its offer to enter the war for the Allies on the same terms as those proposed in September by the Kalogeropoulos cabinet.

October 16.—The Entente Allies recognize the Provisional Government set up by ex-Premier Venizelos on the Island of Crete.

October 17.—The Allied forces seize the remaining three ships of the Greek fleet, as well as the railway station at Piræus, landing 1,000 marines. London reports the country aflame at the action.

October 18.—With 300 French marines surrounding the Royal Palace, and the populace in uproar, Athens is reported to be in the worst situation since the beginning of disturbances. The King orders that all demonstration against the Entente cease, but London states that in the present conditions he is unlikely to have any influence on the people. The protection of the United States is called for by a mass of the populace who march to the American Legation.

### OTHER BALKAN ACTIVITIES

October 12.—British cavalry clear the country surrounding Seres of Bulgars and near the town, says Paris. More British raids about Lake Doiran are reported, while in western Macedonia the Allied forces continue the push toward Monastir. Sofia reports that Brod, in Servia, has been retaken from the Servians, who lately captured it, but a later dispatch from Paris states that the Servians have regained a foothold in the town.

October 13.—Roumanian resistance to the invading forces under Von Falkenhayn increases, says London. The Teutons are reported to hold practically all the part of Transylvania recently overrun by the Roumanians. The latter are now attempting a stand in the entrance to the Gyimes passes in the Karpathians.

London admits that the strong Bulgarian resistance to the Servians is holding up the advance in western Macedonia. In the east, the British are reconnoitering for an attack on Seres, and are reported to have brought into use a number of new armored motor-cars.

October 14.—The Roumanians repulse an attempted Bulgarian invasion from across the Danube, and an attack by von Mackensen in the Dobrudja. Roumanian resistance to the Austrians in northern Transylvania is also announced by a British dispatch to have been strengthened.

October 15.—General Sarrail's troops resume the advance in Macedonia, pushing the Bulgars back. The railway south of Seres is cut by the British, which, with the cutting of the line north of the city, isolates the Bulgar garrison. Along the left bank of the Cerna, in Servian territory, some Bulgarian ground is taken, says Paris.

In a drive up the Jiu Valley the Roumanians break through the Austrian lines, according to London, and storm the

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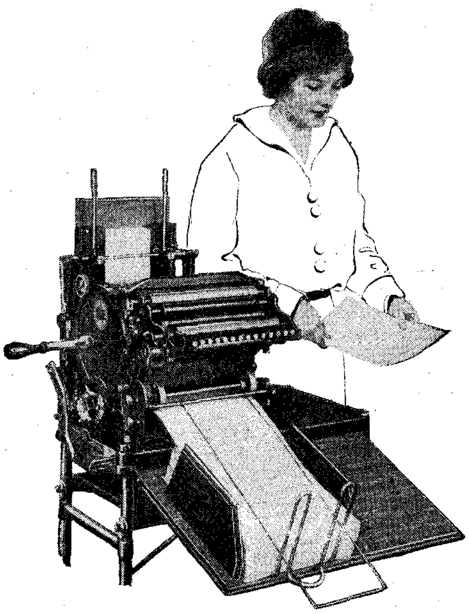

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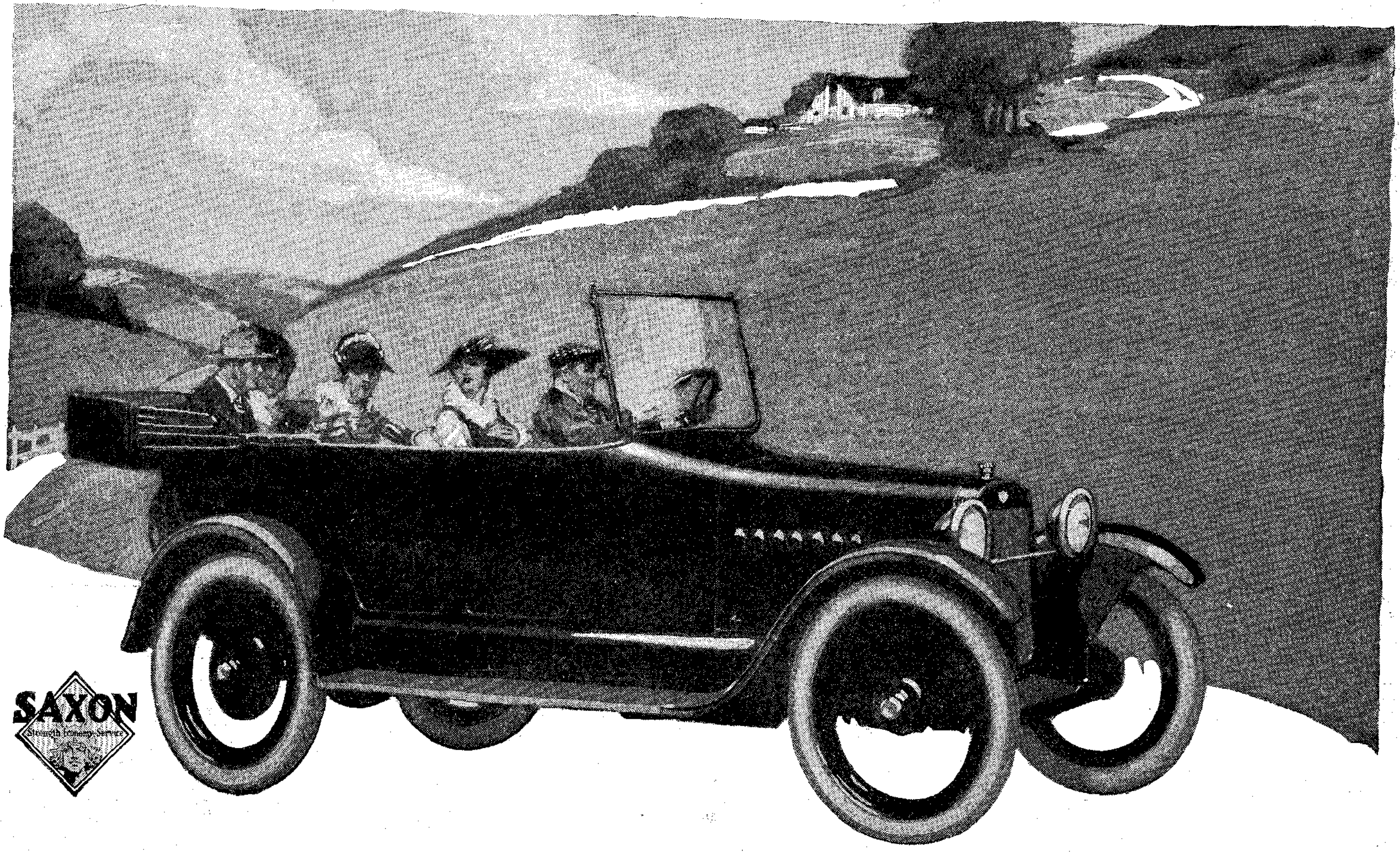

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top of Mount Negri. The Austrians are driven from the Polistoca Valley, and sixty-four prisoners are taken. However, Bucharest admits that the retirement in the Kaliman Mountains is still in progress, but claims that the passes in the mountains are successfully guarded.

October 16.—British troops are eight miles from Demir Hissar, says Paris, and patrols enter Bursuk, to the southwest, and drive out the Bulgar occupants. Slight local successes are reported from western Macedonia.

A strong Teuton offensive begins in the Karpathians, says London, with fierce fighting in the Jablonica Pass, and along the front to the Roumanian border.

October 17.—London announces that the Roumanian defense is strengthened along the frontier and in the Dobrudja, but admits that at one point, on the Roumanian side of the Gyimes Pass, the Germans have reached Agas, five miles inside the Roumanian frontier.

The Servians attack the Bulgarian lines along the Cerna, south of Monastir, "apparently without success as yet," says London.

From Vienna and Berlin come dispatches to the effect that the Teutonic offensive at the sector where Hungary and Roumania touch is progressing satisfactorily, the Roumanians being driven from the heights east of the Negra. Vienna adds that isolated Roumanian attacks in the Karpathians and south of the Dniester are easily repulsed.

October 18.—London reports that General Iliescu's troops, reenforced by the Russians, have repulsed an Austrian attack in the Karpathians, and are hurling the invaders back successfully. Bucharest asserts that the Roumanians in the vicinity of Kronstadt are once again on the offensive.

In an attack on the Bulgar center, the French take a number of trenches on the west bank of the Vardar in Macedonia. The Servians report progress on the northwest slopes of the Dobro Mountains, a part of the Nidje range.

### GENERAL

October 12.—British and French aeroplanes drop four tons of bombs on the Mauser works at Oberndorf, says Paris. During a general air engagement that followed, six German aeros are brought down. Berlin denies that any military damage was done.

October 15.—Norman Prince, an American aviator flying in the service of France, dies as a result of injuries received in an air-battle a few days ago.

October 16.—Berlin states that German guns have brought down 74 Allied aeroplanes during September.

## FOREIGN

### GENERAL

October 12.—Otto, formerly King of Bavaria, who has been insane for many years, is reported dead at Fuerstenried Castle, near Munich, aged 68.

October 14.—Representatives of the Governments of Japan and Russia lodge protests at the Chinese Foreign Office against granting to Americans the contracts for the construction of the new Chinese railroad from Feng-Cheng to Lanchow-Fu. Both protests state that promises were given elsewhere several years ago.

October 17.—The first bill introduced in the session of the Philippine Congress is one repealing the flag law, which prohibits the use of revolutionary emblems; the second is one authorizing the formation of a Philippine Army.

Yielding to German pressure, the Swiss Government prohibits munition factories from selling ammunition to the Allies, if the factories are using German steel or coal.

## IN MEXICO

October 15.—Ten thousand troops from the Carranzista ranks, defeated October 6 at Tepuacan, have joined the Felix Diaz movement, says a dispatch from El Paso. General Castro, the Governor of Puebla, and loyal to Carranza, is said to have escaped by automobile.

October 16.—El Paso receives news of a defeat of 1,000 Carranza troops by forces under Villa, when the two parties met on October 14 at San Andras. Villa's men are said to hold Namiquipa.

## DOMESTIC

### WASHINGTON

October 12.—Identical memoranda from the British and French Governments are delivered at the State Department, replying to the American protests on mail-seizures.

October 13.—The first definite information of the withdrawal of the Pershing expedition from Mexico appears in Washington, when it becomes known that no provision has been made for the Guard in the coming cold weather. The approach of winter, it is said, limits the stay of the troops until the middle of December at the latest.

October 14.—The text of the joint note on mail-seizures is published in Washington. The Governments of France and Great Britain refuse to yield substantial concessions on the mail censorship, agreeing only to remedy "faults, abuses, and serious mistakes" which may be brought to their attention.

October 17.—A paraphrase of the secret German note of February 16, on the *Lusitania*, is published. It expresses deepest regret at the loss of American lives, promises a suitable indemnity, but rejects disavowal, claiming that the attack was one of retaliation against the British blockade.

October 18.—Acting Secretary Polk of the State Department announces that the text of the German *Lusitania* memorandum will not be made public until after election.

### GENERAL

October 12.—In the rioting and shooting in the oil strike in Bayonne, N. J., one man is killed and a score wounded.

October 15.—The Rev. Dr. Francis Brown, president of the Union Theological Seminary and a prominent Presbyterian clergyman, dies in New York, aged sixty-seven.

October 18.—Norman Duncan, author, dies suddenly at Fredonia, N. Y., aged forty-five.

---

**Why, of Course.**—A soldier whose head and face were heavily swathed in bandages, and who obviously had had a bad time, was being feelingly sympathized with by the solicitous lady.

"And were you wounded in the head, my poor fellow?"

"No, ma'am," Tommy replied. "I was wounded in the ankle, but the bandages slipt."—*Tit-Bits.*

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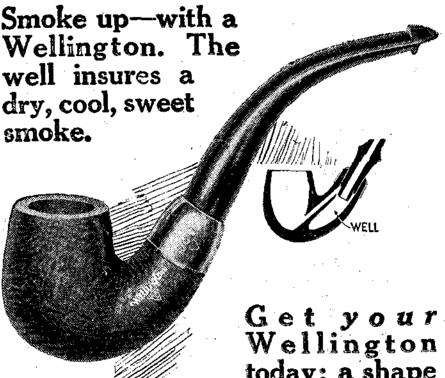

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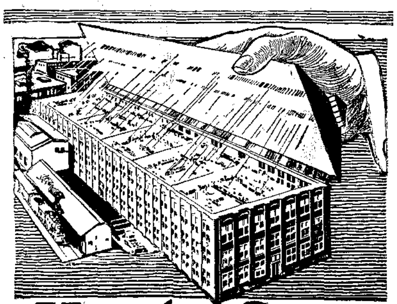

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For the sample cake, send 2c stamp; or for 10c in stamps we will send you a package containing a sample cake of No. 4711 White Rose Glycerine Soap, a sample bottle of No. 4711 Bath Salts, and a sample bottle of No. 4711 Eau de Cologne.

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# THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

**In this column, to decide questions concerning the current use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.**

*Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.*

"The LEXICOGRAPHER will be grateful to any of his readers who can furnish him with information concerning the following lines:

Along came a man by the name of Legree,
The meanest cuss you ever did see.

They are said to be from an old minstrel song popular about thirty years ago. Who was the author and what was the name of the song?"

TO SEVERAL CORRESPONDENTS.—The LEXICOGRAPHER having received from time to time requests for rules governing the use of *shall* and *will*, takes pleasure in presenting them below.

RULES FOR THE USE OF SHALL AND WILL

| To Express | First Person | Second Person | Third Person | Examples |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. A simple future*<br>2. An uncertainty<br>3. A question ..... | shall | will | will | 1. I *shall* be there to-morrow.<br>2. Perhaps you *will* think of it.<br>3. *Will* he go to-morrow? |
| 4. An intention or a habit. | will | will | will | 4. I *will* (*it is my intention to*) send you something to-morrow. He *will* (*i.e., it is his habit to*) spend hours together in their company. |
| 5. A promise active..... | will | will | will | 5. I *will* certainly call for you to-morrow. |
| passive.... | shall | shall | shall | He *shall* be punished. |
| 6. *Must*, as a future...... | shall | shall | shall | 6. He says I *shall* (*must*) go home to-morrow. |
| 7. A duty.............. | should | should | should | 7. You *should* (*it is your duty to*) be obedient. |

* "*Shall*" is also used as a *simple future* for the second and third persons when dependent on the action of an antecedent verb or clause; *e.g.*, I will take care that you (or he) *shall* not come too late for the train. If I wish it, they *shall* do it.

1. Generally before the verb *to be*, or any other neuter verb.

2. Consequently after the words *suppose*, *think*, *believe*, *hope*, *trust*, *apprehend*, *expect*, *perhaps*, *probably*, *doubt*, etc., etc.

7. *Should*, expressing a *duty*, is always used as a *present* tense (past *should have*).

The reader will please bear in mind the following:

*Will* in the first person expresses (*a*) a resolution or (*b*) a promise.

(*a*) I *will* not go. = It is my resolution not to go.

(*b*) I *will* give it to you. = I promise to give it to you.

*Will* in the second person foretells: If you come at twelve o'clock you *will* find me at home.

*Will* in the second person, in questions, anticipates (*a*) a wish, or (*b*) an intention.

(*a*) (*b*) *Will* you go to-morrow? = Is it your wish or intention to go to-morrow?

*Will* in the third person foretells, generally implying an intention at the same time, when the nominative is a rational creature.

He *will* come to-morrow, signifies (*a*) what is to take place, and (*b*) that it is the intention of the person mentioned to come.

I think it *will* snow to-day, intimates what is probably to take place.

*Will* must never be used in questions with nominative cases of the first person:

*Will* we come to-morrow? = Is it our intention or desire to come to-morrow? which is an absurd question.

*Would* is subject to the same rules as *Will*.

*Would* followed by *that* is frequently used (the nominative being expressed or understood) to express a wish:

*Would that* he had died before this disgrace befell him. = I wish that he had died before this disgrace befell him.

*Would have*, followed by an infinitive, signifies a desire to do or make:

I *would have* you think of these things. = I wish to make you think of these things.

*Would* is often used to express a custom:

He *would* often talk about these things. = It was his custom to talk of these things.

*Shall* in the first person foretells, simply expressing what is to take place:

I *shall* go to-morrow. *Obs.* No probability or desire is expressed by *shall*.

*Shall* in the first person, in questions, asks permission:

*Shall* I read? = Do you wish me, or will you permit me, to read?

*Shall* in the second and third persons expresses (*a*) a promise, (*b*) a command, or (*c*) a threat:

(*a*) You *shall* have these books to-morrow. = I promise to let you have these books to-morrow.

(*b*) Thou *shalt* not steal. = I command thee not to steal.

(*a*) (*c*) He *shall* be punished for this. = I threaten or promise to punish him for this offense.

*Should* is subject to the same rules as *shall*.

*Should* frequently expresses duty:

You *should* not do so. = It is your duty not to do so.

*Should* often signifies a plan:

I *should* not do so. = It would not be my plan to do so.

*Should* often expresses a supposition:

*Should* they not agree to the proposals, what must I do? = Suppose that it happen that they will not agree to the proposals, etc.

"R. O. H.," Williamsburg, Iowa.—"Do authorities differ as to whether or not '*et als.*' is correct?"

The Latin abbreviation *et al.* stands for *et alibi*, meaning "and elsewhere," or *et alii*, meaning "and others." The form *et als.* is sometimes used under the mistaken idea that the first *et al.* stands for a singular and means "and other" and that its plural when "others" is meant should be formed by adding "s".

"J. E. S.," Fargo, N. D.—"What is meant by the *Fourth Dimension?*"

*The fourth dimension of space* is a supposed or assumed dimension whose relation to the recognized dimensions of length, breadth, and thickness is analogous to that borne by any one of these to the other two. Four-dimensional space may be regarded as a hypothetical conception to explain equations of the fourth degree in analytical geometry or as an entity beyond the limitations of ordinary existence. The treatment of the fourth and higher dimensions belongs to the geometry of hyperspace, or *n*-dimensional geometry. The conception has been used by some investigators to explain certain superphysical phenomena, which seem otherwise inexplicable.

"H. A. V. B.," Portsmouth, Va.—"Is there anything wrong in the following sentence—'Contents of your esteemed favor of August 2 was read with much surprise.'"

Not since the seventeenth century has "contents" been construed as a singular. To this day, since then, it has been construed as a plural. "The *content is*"; "The *contents are*," etc. Therefore, your sentence should read, "*Contents* of your esteemed favor of —— *were read* ——."

"W. A. G.," Gill, S. D.—"In a communication to a business firm of the following name, 'A. H. Todd and Sister,' what would be a proper form of letter address?"

This combination constitutes a firm name, and according to best usage, a firm name is always addressed as "Dear Sirs" or "Gentlemen," irrespective of the fact that one member of the firm may be of the masculine gender and the other of the feminine.

# 1847 ROGERS BROS.

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In this new pattern is offered a revival of the antique hand-hammered effect with a decorative crest to relieve severity.

It is made in the heaviest grade of silver plate, and is backed by an unqualified guarantee.

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# INVESTMENTS - AND - FINANCE

## WHEN THE NEW YORK BARGE CANAL WILL ALL BE OPEN

NOT only will our Northeastern States be affected commercially by the completion of New York's Barge Canal, but a large part of the West, far West, and Northwest, since through this waterway must come in future a considerable part of the freight business now taken care of by railways. Its approaching completion has, however, received less than the attention it deserves. Many students of economic conditions, long desirous of information as to the state of the work and the outlook for completion, were gratified therefore early in October by a speech at Troy by General Wotherspoon, the State Superintendent of Water-works, in which he gave in excellent detail a statement of present conditions affecting the whole Barge Canal system. Already some parts of the canal are in operation, and by the beginning of next season it is believed that continuous passage will have been provided westward from Troy as far as Oneida Lake—that is, beyond Utica—from which point a branch of the canal has already been completed to Oswego, where Lake Ontario is reached. General Wotherspoon did not undertake to say how soon the entire line would be completed to Lake Erie, but he ventured to say that completion was expected "at some later date" next season. In a summary of his speech, a writer in *The Journal of Commerce* gives other interesting facts:

"The Champlain Canal from Troy to Whitehall, 61 miles, is already completed and in operation, tho not fully equipped. It is said that the time for the smaller boats is reduced from three days to thirty hours, and that more freight is offered than can be accommodated. Various sections of the enlarged waterway from Troy to Buffalo are finished and in use, and the time for through traffic is shortened, but none of the big barges are employed in the local traffic and the old type remain as a matter of necessity in the through service. The new channel in use includes 86 miles from Troy to Jacksonburg, an intermediate section of 25 miles from Lyons to Fairport, and 73 miles from Greece, a little west of Rochester, to Tonawanda. Considerable stretches of the feeders, known as the Oswego and the Cayuga and Seneca canals, are already used. The total in operation this season, with the old type of craft, is put at 290 miles, or 65 per cent. of the whole distance from the Hudson River to Lake Erie.

"The sections already in use shorten the time considerably from Troy to Buffalo, but the difference to be made with the new equipment and the larger organization for operating is still a matter of inference or conjecture. It is the Superintendent's belief that the time from Buffalo to New York will 'compare favorably with or even be less than the period required for shipment by railroad freight.' There will be two types of barge, a larger one for bulky commodities, probably with separate motive craft, and a smaller one for packet service with its own power. There is still much to be done, but it looks as tho a year from now this long-drawn-out State enterprise may be ready for a test of the promises that have been made and the hopes raised on account of it. It will have cost about half as much as the Panama Canal."

## A "BARGAIN INDICATOR" FOR STOCKS AND BONDS

In what it calls a "bargain indicator showing comparative earnings," *The Magazine of Wall Street* presents an interesting table respecting railway stocks and bonds. A note attached to the table says the figures for earnings for successive years "should be carefully examined, with a view to stability and growth, as well as amount," since a poor stock "may sometimes stand up well in this table because its price is low compared with latest available earnings."

| Railroads | Present Div. Rate | Dividend Yield on Present Price | Dollars Earned Per Share | | | | | | | | Present Price | Earnings 1916 Fisc. Year on Present Price |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | 1909 | 1910 | 1911 | 1912 | 1913 | 1914 | 1915 | 1916 | | |
| | | Per Cent. | | | | | | | | | | Per Cent. |
| Colo. & Southern, 1st pfd | $4 | 6.5 | 25.9 | 34.7 | 27.0 | 17.6 | 19.6 | 4.8 | 6.5 | 20.6 | 61 | 33.7 |
| Erie, 1st pfd | 0 | 0 | 6.1 | 12.1 | 11.2 | 7.0 | 15.3 | 1.4 | 15.4 | .... | 54 | 27.7 |
| Southern Railway, pfd | 0 | 0 | 6.0 | 9.6 | 11.1 | 11.3 | 11.8 | 8.1 | 2.7 | 15.6 | 69 | 22.6 |
| M., St. P. & S. S. M., com | 7 | 5.5 | 8.8 | 15.7 | 5.3 | 11.1 | 14.7 | 7.8 | 8.3 | 21.0 | 128 | 16.4 |
| Chesapeake & Ohio, com | 0 | 0 | 6.4 | 10.0 | 5.1 | 6.8 | 5.2 | 4.7 | 4.2 | 11.0 | 68 | 16.1 |
| St. Louis S. W., pfd | 0 | 0 | 2.9 | 4.1 | 6.1 | 8.2 | 9.4 | 1.7 | —1.4 | 6.4 | 43 | 15.0 |
| Louisville & Nashville | 7 | 5.1 | 14.3 | 17.3 | 14.2 | 15.9 | 12.7 | 9.3 | 6.8 | 18.7 | 137 | 13.7 |
| Norfolk & Western, com | 7 | 5.0 | 8.7 | 11.6 | 8.9 | 9.9 | 10.6 | 8.9 | 8.8 | 16.7 | 141 | 11.8 |
| Atchison, com | 6 | 5.6 | 12.1 | 8.9 | 9.3 | 8.2 | 9.5 | 7.4 | 9.3 | 12.3 | 107 | 11.5 |
| Kansas City South'n, com | 0 | 0 | 3.4 | 2.2 | 2.7 | 0.2 | 2.7 | 2.9 | 1.0 | 3.0 | 27 | 11.1 |
| Pitts., C. C. & St. L., com | 4 | 4.7 | 9.8 | 6.1 | 7.0 | 10.9 | —2.0 | 0.9 | 9.38 | .... | 84 | 11.1 |
| Southern Pacific | 6 | 5.9 | 10.2 | 13.0 | 9.6 | 7.9 | 9.8 | 7.5 | 7.2 | 11.0 | 102 | 10.8 |
| Union Pacific, com | 8 | 5.4 | 19.1 | 19.2 | 16.6 | 13.8 | 15.1 | 13.2 | 11.0 | 15.6 | 149 | 10.5 |
| Chicago Gt. Western, pfd | 1 | 2.6 | .... | 1.2 | 1.9 | 0.4 | 2.8 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 4.0 | 39 | 10.3 |
| Seaboard Air Line, pfd | 0 | 0 | .... | .... | 7.6 | 3.7 | 7.3 | 6.9 | 0 | 4.0 | 40 | 10.0 |
| Minn. & St. L. (new stk.) | 0 | 0 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 2.7 | 27 | 10.0 |
| Illinois Central | 5 | 4.6 | 7.4 | 7.1 | 10.3 | 3.2 | 6.0 | 7.4 | 6.2 | 10.8 | 108 | 10.0 |
| New York Central | 5 | 4.5 | 7.7 | 6.0 | 5.7 | 2.2 | 5.9 | 4.0 | 11.06 | .... | 111 | 10.0 |
| Reading, com. (par $50) | 4 | 3.6 | 6.6 | 8.2 | 6.9 | 6.3 | 11.4 | 6.7 | 5.8 | 10.5 | 111 | 9.5 |
| Delaware & Hudson | 9 | 5.8 | 12.2 | 12.5 | 12.3 | 13.0 | 14.5 | 10.8 | 14.50 | .... | 154 | 9.4 |
| Buff., Roch. & Pitts., com | 6 | 6.1 | 6.3 | 7.3 | 8.0 | 8.4 | 10.2 | 6.0 | 4.0 | 9.0 | 97 | 9.2 |
| Northern Pacific | 7 | 6.1 | 10.7 | 9.0 | 8.2 | 7.9 | 8.7 | 7.9 | 7.6 | 10.5 | 114 | 9.2 |
| Great Northern, pfd | 7 | 5.8 | 8.3 | 8.5 | 8.3 | 10.3 | 11.6 | 9.2 | 8.3 | 11.0 | 120 | 9.2 |
| Chic. & Northw'n, com | 7 | 5.4 | 11.4 | 7.7 | 8.0 | 7.1 | 9.6 | 7.9 | 7.7 | 11.3 | 129 | 9.0 |
| Brooklyn Rapid Transit | 6 | 7.0 | 4.2 | 5.6 | 6.8 | 8.3 | 9.2 | 8.7 | 7.4 | 7.5 | 85 | 8.8 |
| Baltimore & Ohio, com | 5 | 5.6 | 7.1 | 8.9 | 6.9 | 7.6 | 7.2 | 4.5 | 5.4 | 7.47 | 89 | 8.4 |
| Canadian Pacific | 10 | 5.5 | 8.6 | 16.0 | 17.3 | 19.6 | 19.6 | 14.5 | 11.3 | 15.0 | 180 | 8.4 |
| Atlantic Coast Line, com | 5 | 4.2 | 9.4 | 12.0 | 12.8 | 12.1 | 12.0 | 10.7 | 6.3 | 10.0 | 120 | 8.3 |
| Lehigh V., com. (par $50) | 5 | 5.9 | 7.7 | 11.5 | 8.3 | 6.6 | 8.5 | 6.3 | 6.0 | 7.1 | 85 | 8.3 |
| Chic., Mil. & St. P., com | 5 | 5.1 | 7.2 | 8.0 | 7.1 | 1.6 | 8.6 | 6.3 | 3.3 | 7.3 | 98 | 7.4 |
| Penn. R. R. (par $50) | 3 | 5.1 | 5.5 | 4.7 | 4.3 | 4.7 | 4.5 | 3.4 | 4.3 | .... | 59 | 7.3 |
| Twin City R. Tran., com | 6 | 6.1 | 9.9 | 7.2 | 7.3 | 7.5 | 7.7 | 8.1 | 6.8 | .... | 97 | 7.0 |
| N. Y., O. & W. (par $50) | 1 | 3.6 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.0 | 0.8 | 2.1 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.7 | 28 | 6.1 |
| Del., Lack. & Western | 10 | 4.2 | 26.4 | 17.7 | 15.9 | 16.6 | 16.0 | 14.2 | 12.9 | .... | 238 | 5.4 |
| N. Y., N. H. & Hartford | 0 | 0 | 7.4 | 10.3 | 7.1 | 8.5 | 5.0 | 0 | 1.5 | 2.7 | 61 | 4.4 |
| Missouri Pacific | 0 | 0 | 1.3 | 3.3 | —6.3 | —2.4 | 1.9 | 0.1 | —1.5 | .... | 5 | 0 |

## INVESTMENTS FOR BUSINESS MEN—ONE COMPILED IN A PRIZE COMPETITION

There was recently printed in *The Wall Street Journal* the result of a competition for two prizes offered by the senior partner in a Wall Street house for the best list of investments for a business man fifty years old or more. The assumption was that giving advice to such a man was one of the most difficult undertakings in the line of investment advice that bankers and brokers were confronted with. For a woman, and especially for a widow, the task is comparatively easy, since her investments should be confined strictly to the highest-grade bonds. For a young and active business man investments of a more or less speculative nature can be made, but for a man who has passed his fiftieth year it becomes a question whether he should not forego all chance of appreciation in his principal and adhere strictly to high-grade bonds. The prizes were restricted to men in the employ of the Wall Street firm offering them, the sum to be invested being $100,000. There were two judges—a partner of the man who offered the prize and a member of another banking firm. It is said that the judges "were inclined to favor the second list on its selection of individual issues, but felt that the percentage division between bonds and stocks was more conservative in the first." Following are the two lists in which the prices and other figures given are those which were current a few weeks ago. With the price is given the cost of each block of securities purchased and the yield or income return on them:

FIRST LIST

| *Par* | *Bonds* | *Price* | *Cost* | *Yield Per Cent.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| $5,000 | Atch. gen. 4s., 1995 | 93 | $4,650 | 4 |
| 5,000 | B. & O. conv. 4½s, 1933 | 95 | 4,750 | 4.94 |
| 5,000 | C. M. & St. P. conv. 4½s, 1932 | 100 | 5,000 | 4.50 |
| 5,000 | North. Pac. p. l. 4s, 1997 | 93 | 4,650 | 4.31 |
| 5,000 | South. Pac. conv. 5s, 1934 | 102 | 5,100 | 4.87 |
| 5,000 | U. Pacific 1st 4s, 1947 | 97 | 4,850 | 3.18 |
| 5,000 | Chic. Rys. 1st m. 5s, 1927 | 97 | 4,850 | 5.36 |
| 5,000 | I. R. T. 1st & ref. 5s, 1966 | 98 | 4,900 | 5.14 |
| 5,000 | N. Y. Railways adj. 5s, 1942 | 60 | 3,000 | *7.50 |
| 5,000 | Hud. & Manh. adj. 5s, 1957 | 28 | 1,400 | *7.14 |
| 5,000 | U. S. Steel s. f. 5s, 1963 | 105 | 5,250 | 4.73 |
| 5,000 | Central Leather 5s, 1925 | 101 | 5,050 | 4.86 |
| 5 000 | A. T. & T. conv. 4½s, 1933 | 108 | 5,400 | 3.85 |
| 5,000 | N. Y. Tel. 1st 4½s, 1939 | 98 | 4,900 | 4.65 |
| 5,000 | Mont. power 5s, 1943 | 98 | 4,900 | 5.14 |
| 5,000 | N.Y. G., E. H. & Pcol tr 5s, 1948 | 104 | 5,200 | 4.75 |

| *Shares* | *Stocks* | *Price* | *Cost* | *Inc'e Per Cent.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 25 | New York Central | 104 | $2,600 | 4.90 |
| 25 | Northern Pacific | 111 | 2,775 | 6.30 |
| 25 | Southern Pacific | 97 | 2,425 | 6.10 |
| 25 | Atchison common | 105 | 2,625 | 5.80 |
| 10 | Penn. R. R. | 57 | 570 | 5.30 |
| 25 | U. S. Steel pfd | 118 | 2,950 | 5.90 |
| 25 | Amer. Tel. & Tel. Co | 129 | 3,225 | 6.20 |
| 25 | Amer. Sugar common | 111 | 2,775 | 6.30 |
| 25 | Rep. Iron & Steel pfd | 110 | 2,750 | †6.35 |
| 25 | Westinghouse common | 56 | 1,400 | 5.35 |
| 25 | Allis Chalmers pfd | 73 | 1,825 | †8.20 |

* Income based on past year's interest payments.

† Based on regular dividend-rate. Remaining back dividend of 4% on Republic Iron & Steel is expected to be paid off soon. Allis Chalmers has 11½% back dividend which it is likely to pay off gradually.

SECOND LIST

| *Par* | *Bonds* | *Price* | *Cost* | *Yield Per Cent.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| $5,000 | Atchison gen. 4s, 1995 | 92 | $4,600 | 4.33 |
| 5,000 | C. B. & Q. gen. 4s, 1958 | 92 | 4,600 | 4.44 |
| 5,000 | N. Y. Cent. 1st 3½s, 1997 | 82 | 4,100 | 4.27 |
| 5,000 | Union Pacific 1st 4s, 1947 | 96 | 4,800 | 4.20 |
| 5,000 | C. M. & St. P. conv. 5s, 2014 | 106 | 5,300 | 4.66 |
| 5,000 | South. Pac. conv. 5s, 1934 | 102 | 5,100 | 4.87 |
| 5,000 | Beth. Steel 1st ref. 5s, 1943 | 100 | 5,000 | 5.00 |
| 5,000 | U. S. Steel s. f. 5s, 1963 | 105 | 5,250 | 4.73 |
| 5,000 | A. Tel. & Tel. coll. tr. 4s, 1929 | 91 | 4,550 | 4.89 |
| 5,000 | N.Y.Rys. 1st R. E. & ref 4s, 1942 | 76 | 3,800 | 5.84 |
| 10,000 | Anglo-F. 5% ext. loan, 1920 | 95 | 9,500 | 6.16 |

$4,000,000

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Illustrated with many new and excellent photographs.
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**Municipal Bonds**
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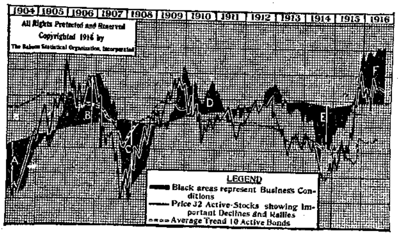

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**of well known issues, and of a class, legal for investment by Trustees and Savings Banks.**

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is to select and to make the best
**Farm Mortgages**
We can still net 6%
**Send for Our Booklet**
it gives our methods in detail and shows why our clients have never had a loss.
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Our booklet No. 33, sent free on request, fully describes this efficient method for the investment of savings.

**HARRIS, WINTHROP & CO.**
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**The Rookery**
**Chicago**
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**New York**

| *Shares* | *Stocks* | *Price* | *Cost* | *Inc'e Per Cent.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 25 | Atchison common | 104 | $2,600 | 5.80 |
| 25 | Balt. & Ohio common | 86 | 2,150 | 5.80 |
| 25 | Great Northern pfd | 118 | 2,950 | 5.90 |
| 25 | N. Y. Central | 103 | 2,575 | 4.90 |
| 25 | Northern Pacific | 111 | 2,775 | 6.30 |
| 50 | Pennsylvania | 57 | 3,750 | 5.30 |
| 25 | Union Pacific common | 136 | 3,400 | 5.90 |
| 25 | Brooklyn Rapid Transit | 84 | 2,100 | 7.10 |
| 25 | Consolidated Gas | 134 | 3,350 | 5.30 |
| 25 | Central Leather pfd | 111 | 2,775 | 6.30 |
| 25 | General Electric | 167 | 4,175 | 4.80 |
| 25 | Third Avenue Ry | 62 | 1,550 | 6.50 |
| 50 | U. S. Steel common | 86 | 4,300 | 5.80 |
| 50 | Westinghouse | 55 | 2,750 | 5.50 |

"The balance, slightly over $2,000, in one unlisted company with which the investor's broker is entirely familiar.

SUMMARY

|  | *First List* | *Second List* |
|---|---|---|
| Railroad bonds | $29,000 | $28,500 |
| Industrial bonds | 10,300 | 10,250 |
| Public utility bonds | 34,550 | 8,350 |
| Foreign government bonds | ...... | 9,500 |
| Total bonds | $73,850 | $56,600 |
| Railroad stock | $10,995 | $20,200 |
| Industrial stocks | 11,700 | 14,000 |
| Public utility stocks | 3,225 | 7,000 |
| Total stocks | $25,920 | $41,200 |
| Miscellaneous | ...... | 1,900 |
| Total | $99,770 | $99,700 |

"Rate of income on the entire investment in the second list was approximately 5.14 per cent. at the time the selections were made. The return on the first list was around 5 per cent., due to the fact that it contains more bonds.

"At the closing prices Thursday, the stocks in the first list would cost $1,296 more than the total shown above and the bonds in that list $344 more. In the second list the stocks would cost $3,816 more, due largely to the great advance in Steel common, and the bonds $794 more."

Meanwhile attention is still being called to the fact that, while a great amount of money has been made on the speculative side of the stock market during recent months, "a large number of shrewd speculators," as *The Financial World* puts the case, "have been turning their profits into cash, quietly purchasing standard dividend-paying preferred stocks of the leading railroads, industrials, and public utilities." Evidence of this was found in an increased demand for this class of securities. Some of these, in consequence, had advanced, "but, of course, not to the extent enjoyed by the speculative issues."

The writer noted that at present "there are a number of standard dividend-paying securities listed on the New York Stock Exchange which sell to yield from 4.50 per cent. and upward that may be considered as suitable for the funds of a business man, and for the small investor." With dividends payable quarterly, they may be purchased in amounts from one share upward. The following list was offered to show "the most prominent dividend-paying preferred stocks of railroads, industrials, and public utilities," giving the number of years the dividend has been annually paid, present rate, market-price and yield:

RAILROAD PREFERRED STOCKS

|  | *No. of Yrs. Div. Paid* | *Times Div. Earned 1915* | *Present Rate Per Cent.* | *Approx. Market* | *Yield Per Cent.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Atchison, pfd | 17 | 4 | 5 | 100 | 5.00 |
| Balt. & Ohio, pfd | 15 | 4 | 4 | 76 | 5.26 |
| C., M. & St. P., pfd | 46 | 1½ | 7 | 127 | 5.49 |
| Gt. Northern, pfd | 26 | 1¼ | 7 | 119 | 5.88 |
| Read. 1st pfd. (par $50) | 15 | 5 | 4 | 45 | 4.45 |
| Union Pacific, pfd | 15 | 7 | 4 | 84 | 4.76 |
| Norf. & Western, pfd | 17 | 10½ | 4 | 85 | 4.71 |

**Stocks and Bonds**
ON THE
**PARTIAL PAYMENT PLAN**

A small first payment enables you to purchase one share or bond, or as many as you care to, of Railroad, Industrial and Public Utility Companies. The balance may be paid in convenient monthly installments of $5, $10, $20, etc., depending upon number purchased.

You may divide your investment among several dividend paying securities under this plan.

*Write for "Booklet B. 2"*

It is interesting and fully explains "The Partial Payment Plan." Free upon request.

**SHELDON-MORGAN & Company**
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**Good Investments in**
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**Preferred Stocks**
**yielding 5% to 8%**
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**5% and 6%**
**FARM MORTGAGES**

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Our List No. 50 describing some very attractive Offerings will be sent upon request.

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After 33 years of experience we know what constitutes a safe First Farm Mortgage. Our mortgages therefore are of the safe, dependable kind. If you want the best, investigate. Send for booklet "A" and current offerings.

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ESTABLISHED 1883
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GRAND FORKS NORTH DAKOTA
Capital and Surplus One Half Million Dollars

**6% NET**

For 36 years we have been paying our customers the highest returns consistent with conservative methods. First mortgage loans of $200 and up which we can recommend after the most thorough personal investigation. Please ask for Loan List No. 77. $25 Certificates of Deposit also for saving investors.

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These include Government Bonds and 5% Collateral Trust Certificates — issues which, considering their security, yield a high rate of return. Our service eliminates trouble and annoyance. Write or call for list and booklet.

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*General Banking and Trust Business Transacted*

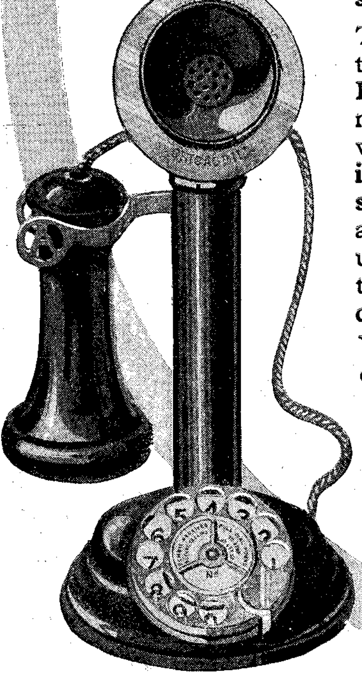
# Finding Time with the Telephone

*"As soon as I find time—"*

How many worth-while things are pigeonholed with that phrase in your organization every business day?

And throughout every commercial institution the story is the same—a constant battle with the clock and the calendar. **"Finding time" means saving time, and a study of your internal telephone system will prove that you can save a week per year of the time of every telephone user in your organization—employee and executive alike—on calls that never go outside of your own establishment.**

Take no one's word on this condition—prove it for yourself. First, check the average time it takes you to get in 'phone communication with any other member of your organization. With really good switchboard service, it will average **26 seconds** or more per call.



Then visit any organization in which the **AUTOMATIC** telephone is used for all inter-communicating calls. First, note its speed. Connections, which took you a minimum average of 26 seconds, are secured with unvarying regularity and accuracy on the **AUTOMATIC in from 4 to 7 seconds—a clear saving of at least 18 seconds on every call!** Multiply this by 30 (the average daily number of inter-house calls per telephone user) and then by the 312 working days per year—and the enormous dollars and cents values of this method of "finding time" becomes overwhelmingly apparent.

You will observe that the AUTOMATIC telephone requires no operator—a simple revolving dial on the base of the instrument enables the AUTOMATIC user to call any other individual in the organization and commence talking in less time than it would take you to secure your operator's attention. You will learn that the AUTOMATIC is absolutely secret—absolutely accurate—is as ready for service at mid-night as at mid-day, and that its maintenance cost is so low as to be literally negligible.

## Some AUTOMATIC Users:

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**New York**

**Copper Queen Consolidated Mfg. Company**
**Bisbee, Ariz.**

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**Syracuse, N. Y.**

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**Cleveland, Ohio**

**Hill Publishing Company**
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**American Lithographic Company, New York**

**Morgan & Wright**
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**Hydraulic Pressed Steel Company**
**Cleveland, Ohio**

**Hotel LaSalle, Chicago, Ill.**

**Bellevue Hospitals**
**New York**

**No operators.**
**No push buttons.**
**24 hour-a-day service.**
**Single pair of wires to each instrument.**

"Find time" now to write for the interesting brochure, "Your Telephone—Asset or Liability." It will throw a shaft of light on a source of time-wastage and inefficiency of which you have never dreamed. It points a clear way to a means of economy and multiplied efficiency which has been investigated and adopted by the greatest commercial institutions in America and Europe. Write, or instruct your secretary to send for this valuable book today.

# Automatic Electric Co.

**Makers of 600,000 Automatic Telephones in Use the World Over.**

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For her morning cup of delicious

**Baker's Breakfast Cocoa**

She knows that it is good, even if she doesn't appreciate, as the older members of her family do, the importance of our guarantee of purity and wholesomeness.

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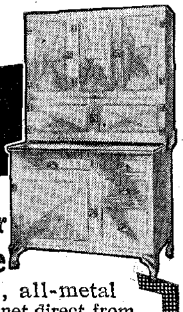


**All Metal White Enameled**

**Write for Wholesale Price**

on this work-saving, all-metal Kalamazoo Kitchen Kabinet direct from manufacturer's. White enameled inside and out. Nickel trimmings. Beautiful—sanitary—truly a wonder of a kabinet at a money-saving price.

**Free Trial—Cash or Easy Payments**

Rich 8-piece crystal set, white glass rolling pin, and patented bread board with each kabinet. **We pay freight and ship within 24 hours.** 30 days' approval test—$100,000 guaranty. Write today.

**Book Free**

**Ask for Catalog No. 11**

**Kalamazoo Stove Co.**
**Mfrs. Kalamazoo, Mich.**

A Kalamazoo Trade Mark Registered Direct to You

INDUSTRIAL PREFERRED STOCKS

| | *No. of Yrs. Div. Paid* | *Times Div. Earned 1915* | *Present Rate Per Cent.* | *Approx. Market* | *Yield Per Cent.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Central Leath., pfd...... | 10 | 3 | 7 | 143 | 6.09 |
| Amer. Sugar, pfd........ | 25 | 1½ | 7 | 119 | 5.88 |
| Amer. Snuff, pfd........ | 15 | 5 | 6 | 109 | 5.50 |
| Gen. Chemical, pfd..... | 16 | 6 | 6 | 117 | 5.13 |
| National Biscuit, pfd.... | — | 2½ | 7 | 126 | 5.56 |
| Sears-Roebuck, pfd..... | 9 | 2¼ | 7 | 126 | 5.56 |
| U. S. Steel, pfd......... | 15 | 3 | 7 | 122 | 5.74 |

PUBLIC UTILITY STOCKS

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Amer. Tel. & Tel....... | 16 | 1¼ | 8 | 133 | 6.02 |
| Consolidated Gas....... | 23 | 1¼ | 7 | 138 | 5.07 |
| P. T. & Tel., pfd........ | 7 | 1¼ | 6 | 96 | 6.25 |
| Mackay Co.'s, pfd...... | 11 | 2¼ | 4 | 67 | 5.97 |
| Peo. Gas L. Co., com.... | 22 | 1¼ | 8 | 110 | 7.27 |
| Western Union Tel...... | 11 | 2¼ | 5 | 100 | 5.00 |

As to the record of the above companies the writer thought it might be safely said their stocks "would be proof against disturbance to their present dividends in a period of reaction short of panic."

## STRIKE LOSSES OF NEW YORK TRACTION LINES

Labor leaders during the traction strike in New York City announced that the strike would probably cost the companies $6,000,000, but no one knew, or could fairly estimate, at that time just what the cost would be. That this estimate was wide of the mark has, however, been shown more recently in so far as data are available. The principal items to be considered in the loss were traffic revenue, double pay, the wages of strike-breakers, and the maintenance of regular employees, property damage being so small as to be negligible. A writer in *The Wall Street Journal* announced that such data as had become available early in October indicated that the loss "in Manhattan and the Bronx would be in the neighborhood of only $2,750,000." He gave other interesting details:

"New York Railways and the Third Avenue, operating the surface lines, are relatively the heaviest losers, and what effect the strike had on the market values of the traction securities was shown in the New York Railways 5 per cent. income bonds and the Third Avenue stock. During September, the adjustment bonds showed a market depreciation of $559,000, and the Third Avenue stock lost slightly over $1,000,000 in market value, with a share price reduction from 63 to 56½. Both the preferred and common shares of Interborough Consolidated, which represent the Interborough system in the stock market, appreciated in value. The following table will show the changes during September in the market values of the principal securities representing the three systems:

| | **Par Value* | **Market Value End of Aug.* | **Market Value End of Sept.* | *Increase* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Inter-Met. 4½s....... | $67,825 | $49,597 | $49,681 | $84,781 |
| Inter. Cons. pfd....... | 45,740 | 33,390 | 33,790 | 400,232 |
| Inter. Cons. com...... | †932 | 15,388 | 16,320 | 932,627 |
| Int. Rap. Tran. 5s..... | 148,658 | 145,313 | 146,428 | 1,114,935 |
| N. Y. Rys 4s.......... | 18,768 | 14,288 | 14,335 | 46,920 |
| N. Y. Rys. adj. 5s..... | 30,626 | 17,610 | 17,151 | ‡559,404 |
| Third Ave. stock...... | 16,590 | 10,451 | 9,373 | ‡1,078,350 |
| Third Ave. 4s......... | 21,990 | 17,867 | 17,976 | 109,652 |
| Third Ave. adj. 5s..... | 22,536 | 17,696 | 17,549 | ‡56,340 |

* Three figures omitted. † Number of shares; no par value. ‡ Decrease.

"A remarkable feature of the 'strike' on the subway and elevated lines was the handsome increase in traffic during September. The number of passengers carried on these lines during the month was about 12,000,000 more than last year, with an average daily gain in gross revenues of about $20,000, or $600,000 for the month. It is likely that the average traffic on the New York railways during September was about 50 per cent of normal, which would mean a gross revenue loss of almost $600,000. Employees on Interborough and New York Railways were given double pay during September. Interborough's payroll for a month is around $750,000. With double pay that would mean a total of $1,500,000. The increase in traffic offset at least 80 per cent. of the increase in payrolls due to double wages. New York Railways pay-roll was about normal, the decrease in the number of employees being offset by the double wages paid to those who did work. The wages and maintenance of strike-breakers was a large item for New York Railways and Interborough. At one time the companies were feeding 15,000 men or more daily, including regular employees. New York Railways, however, did not use any strike-breakers in operating cars.

"It may be estimated that the cost of the strike to the Interborough Rapid Transit in round figures was $1,000,000, an amount the company is well able to stand without financial discomfort, and which is expected to be made up by the end of the present fiscal year through increased traffic. The loss to the New York Railways was probably around $1,000,000, while Third Avenue may have suffered to the extent of $750,000. As far as disbursements to the stockholders of the Interborough Consolidated preferred are concerned, the strike will not make a whit of difference. The loss to New York Railways may be reflected later on in the interest payments on the company's adjustment income bonds for the second six months of 1916. In the first two months of the fiscal year the Third Avenue reported a deficit after charges of $44,000, and September was undoubtedly an extremely poor month. In the first two months the effects of the July and August strike are included. It is too early to say whether Third Avenue's dividend rate of 4 per cent. will be acutely endangered by the strike losses, but that is a contingency that must be considered when the final results of the fight with union labor are known."

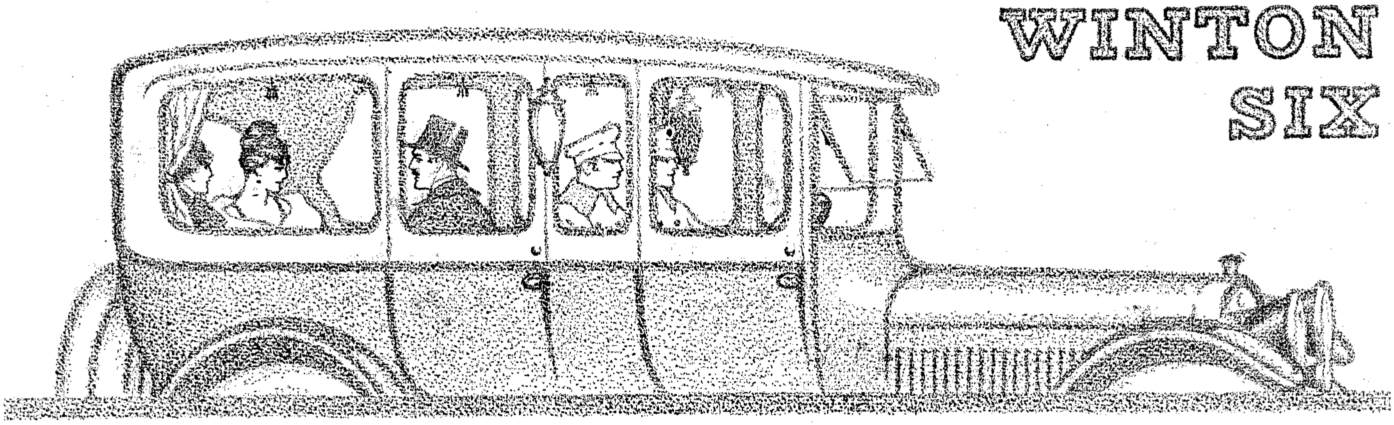
## RECORD EXPORTS TO ALLIED NATIONS

Statistics issued by the Department of Commerce for the first seven months of 1916 showed remarkable advances in shipments from this country to the Entente Allied Governments. At the same time, there had been, not an increase, but a large decrease in the goods sent from this country to the four neutral European nations, Denmark, Holland, Norway, and Sweden. In these seven months the increase in exports to the Entente Allies was in round numbers a billion dollars, our best customer having been Great Britain. Of the showing in detail a writer in *The Journal of Commerce* said:

"Shipments from this country reached the enormous total of $2,926,221,372 for the seven months of this year, comparing with $1,970,277,207 for the same period of last year. The gain, accordingly, is about one billion dollars. Of this amount $2,258,984,000 was sold to the Allied Powers, constituting around three-fourths of the entire export commerce of the country. When it is remembered that exports to the Allies for the first seven months of last year amounted to only $1,377,547,000, it is seen that there has been an expansion of very nearly one billion dollars to these nations alone. In other words, practically the whole of the increase in exports for the two periods under comparison was recorded in shipments to the Allies, the decreases to neutral Europe and the increases to South America practically balancing.

"That this tendency toward growth in ex-

# WINTON SIX



# "COME and RIDE WITH ME"

When friends accept your invitation, omit apologies for the car you drive. Apology cures no faults and wins no esteem. Happiness comes from owning a car that needs no defense, no "whitewashing"

OWN an *appropriate* car. In winter that means a *closed* car. For the successful man or woman it means a closed car of *best merit.* To those accustomed to unhampered living it means a closed car of *exclusive distinction,* not a copy of any other car in town, but one of unmistakable charm and individuality—a car designed to your own personal taste in body style, finishing fabrics, color harmony, and appointments. Such a car requires no apology. Instead you are every day rewarded with the approval of your friends, with the approval of every passerby who has eyes to see.

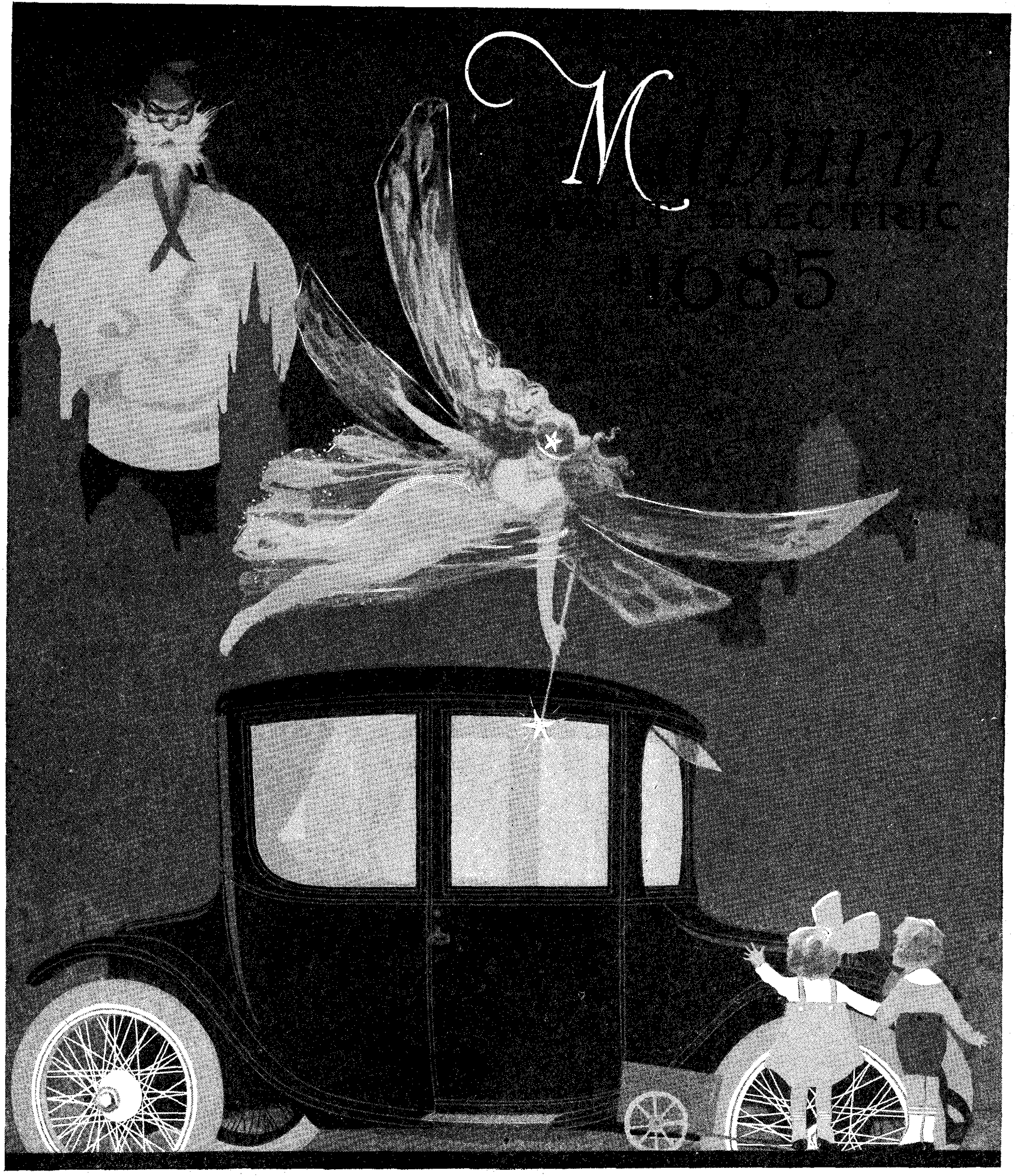
In making your car, we enjoy creating a beauty that will exactly meet your desire. We fashion your car to your ideal. It becomes a splendid personal possession, a car that is a delight wherever and whenever it appears.

By specializing for many years on distinctive cars for private ownership, we have achieved in the Winton plant an art beyond imitation, an art that adds zest to the use of your Winton Six. That art is at your service. Simply write or telephone.

*Closed Car Prices range as low as $2800. We are at your service.*

**The Winton Company**

77 Berea Road, Cleveland



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Two years ago the Milburn Light Electric made its bow. And almost instantly it was touched by the fairy wand that brings success.

It grew and grew in popularity until today it is preeminent among electrics—and remember, the electric is more popular than ever before.

The car has always possessed undeniable beauty, finish, charm. This season these features are even more pronounced.

And there are other substantial reasons for Milburn success.

It is the lightest electric built, and by far the easiest to control.

It is speedy, too, with unusually long mileage per charge.

The operating cost is less than any other car—gasoline or electric.

And last, but not least, there is the Milburn price—a price made possible only by our large production and advanced manufacturing facilities.

The nearest Milburn dealer will gladly demonstrate the car for you.

Or, if he is unknown to you, write to us. We will send you his name and address, as well as the new Milburn catalogue.

**Established 1848** **THE MILBURN WAGON COMPANY** **Toledo, Ohio**
**Automobile Division**
*The Milburn Charger solves the home charging problem—inexpensively—efficiently*

port trade is not showing signs of weakening is indicated by the fact that shipments to the Allies for the month of July alone expanded from $198,959,000 to $354,367,000. This tendency to increase is further emphasized by the figures on goods to the neutrals, which increased from $14,218,000 to $17,305,000 for July, as compared with an actual decrease from $234,949,000 to $149,805,000 for the seven months' period.

"The United Kingdom remains the best customer of the United States, purchasing $1,048,520,000 here for the seven months of 1916, as compared with $660,279,000 for the same time in the preceding year. For July the increase was from $84,123,000 to $152,742,000. The increase in shipments to France was equally remarkable, showing a gain from $304,128,000 to $472,285,000 for the seven months, and from $42,638,000 to $80,918,000 for July alone.

"Computed on a proportional basis, exports to Russia in Europe and Russia in Asia outstript the percentage gain to other nations, tho in total values the increase is not so imposing. For the seven months shipments to Russia in Europe advanced from $48,926,000 to $124,661,000, and for July from $18,548,000 to $36,818,000. In a similar manner exports to Russia in Asia gained from $19,880,000 to $114,089,000. Canada rivals France for the second place, next to the United Kingdom, in its consumption of American products. The increase in exports to Canada for seven months was from $174,422,000 to $316,853,000, and for July from $29,494,000 to $50,087,000."

The increased amounts of imports by the Allied Powers testify amply to their power to recover from the havoc wrought upon their commerce in the early part of the war. The German trade for the seven months, however, shows a marked falling

How Present-Day Parents Keep the Hat-Rack Filled

These are times when the Home attractions must win against a host of outside allurements. Yet Carom and Pocket Billiards played at home are doing it.

You should send for our free color book and learn the lifetime charm of playing billiards; learn the delight of parents, boys and girls.

**$5 Brings a BRUNSWICK**

**HOME BILLIARD TABLE**

***$2.50 Monthly Soon Pays the Balance***

As the nights grow longer, let your sons and daughters entertain at home. Let billiards brighten your own leisure hours and bring you perfect health.

You can afford a small payment now as well as later. So why postpone these hours of merry conquest? Complete high-class Playing Outfit of Balls, Cues, etc., included without extra cost.

**Send This Free Coupon Today**

Don't mistake toy imitations for scientific Brunswicks. These tables are built of beautiful oak and mahogany richly inlaid. "Quick Demountable" Brunswicks require no extra room. You *can set them up quickly anywhere and take them down easily* after play.

"Baby Grand" for homes with a spare room, attic, basement or den—is the finest, most popular table in the world.

If you are not sure which store in your town supplies the genuine, see these tables in our beautiful color book, "Billiards—The Home Magnet." *It's free.* Write or send this coupon at once.

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**Dept. 35-P, 623-633 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago**

**The Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co.**
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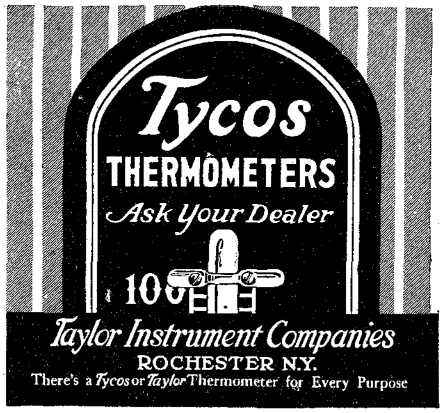
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off, due obviously to the enforcement of the blockade by Great Britain.

"Statistics as to exports to the neutrals also bear witness to the effectiveness of the British blockade. Shipments to the seven months to Denmark fell away from $49,326,000 to $30,066,000, the Netherlands decreased from $101,957,000 to $60,960,000, and Sweden from $57,445,000 to $23,047,000. Of the four countries, Norway was the only one recording an increase, from $26,221,000 to $35,732,000 for the seven months. The tendency for July seems to be toward an increase again.

"The following table gives a detailed comparison of shipments to the Allies, the Teutonic powers, and neutral Europe for seven months and also for July:

EXPORTS*

| | July | | Seven Months Ended July | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Allies* | *1916* | *1915* | *1916* | *1915* |
| France | $80,918 | $42,638 | $472,285 | $304,128 |
| Italy | 15,960 | 13,853 | 137,542 | 134,639 |
| Russ. in Eur. | 36,818 | 18,548 | 124,661 | 48,926 |
| Un. Kingdom | 152,742 | 84,123 | 1,048,520 | 660,279 |
| Canada | 50,087 | 29,494 | 316,853 | 174,422 |
| Russ. in Asia | 9,537 | 1,385 | 114,089 | 19,880 |
| Australia and New Zealand | 8,305 | 8,918 | 45,034 | 35,273 |
| Total | $354,367 | $198,959 | $2,258,984 | $1,377,547 |
| Teutons: | | | | |
| Germany | $1,053 | $96 | $1,118 | $11,649 |
| Aus.-Hungary | ...... | 16 | 68 | 36 |
| Total | $1,053 | $112 | $1,186 | $11,635 |
| Neutrals: | | | | |
| Denmark | $3,185 | $3,800 | $30,066 | $49,326 |
| Netherlands | 7,317 | 4,574 | 60,960 | 101,957 |
| Norway | 4,700 | 2,636 | 35,732 | 26,221 |
| Sweden | 2,103 | 3,208 | 23,047 | 57,445 |
| Total | $17,305 | $14,218 | $149,805 | $234,949 |

* Three figures omitted.

## COMMODITY PRICES STILL HIGHER

*On October 1, commodity prices in this* country and Great Britain had reached another high level. They were outlined in compilations made by *Bradstreet's*, *Dun's*, and the London *Statist*, and *The Economist*. These advances for October, as they had been for September, so far as they concern this country were ascribed mainly to "an extraordinary consuming demand," said *The Journal of Commerce*. At the same time, other influences than normal ones had in certain instances accentuated the strength in prices. In general the increases had been gradual. Following are the index-numbers as compiled by the several economic periodicals:

| | *Bradstreet's* | *Statist* | *Economist* | *Dun's* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| September 1, 1916 | 11.7803 | 134.5 | 4372 | 152.018 |
| October 1, 1916 | 12.0399 | 134.4 | 4423 | 152.355 |

YEARLY AVERAGE

| | *Bradstreet's* | *Statist* | *Economist* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1915 | 9.8530 | 108 | 3.329 |
| 1914 | 8.9034 | 85 | 2.658 |
| 1913 | 9.2076 | 85 | 2.692 |
| 1912 | 9.1867 | 85 | 2.580 |
| 1911 | 8.7132 | 80 | 2.586 |
| 1910 | 8.9881 | 70 | 2.513 |
| 1909 | 8.5153 | 78 | 2.390 |
| 1903 | 8.0094 | 73 | 2.213 |
| 1907 | 8.9045 | 80 | 2.310 |
| 1906 | 8.4176 | 77 | 2.499 |

In its comments on these figures, the *Journal of Commerce* writer noted that *Bradstreet's* number for October 1 was the "highest level yet attained." It indicated a rise of 2.2 per cent. over September 1, and one of 22 per cent. over August 15, 1914. As compared with October 1, 1915, there was an increase of 20.5 per cent. In breadstuffs, where crops are short this year, the figures stood at a record high level. The same was true of provisions, leather, and textiles. Cases where increases occurred included live stock, fruits, chemicals, and drugs. Following is a table showing the high and low points of different groups in this country:

| | High | | Low | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Breadstuffs | Oct. 1, '16, | $.1439 | July 1, '96, | $.0524 |
| Live stock | Sept. 1, '16, | .4975 | July 1, '96, | .1855 |
| Provisions | Oct. 1, '16, | 2.8439 | July 1, '96, | 1.3619 |
| Fruits | Sept. 1, '16, | .3300 | July 1, '96, | .1210 |
| Hides & leath. | Oct. 1, '16, | 1.8800 | July 1, '96, | .8250 |
| Textiles | Oct. 1, '16, | 3.2315 | July 1, '96, | 1.57[illegible] |
| Metals | May 1, '16, | 1.0151 | July 1, '96, | .37[illegible] |
| Coal & coke | Oct. 1, '02, | .0126 | July 1, '96, | .004[illegible] |
| Oils | May 1, '16, | .5547 | July 1, '96, | .2082 |
| Naval stores | Apr. 1, '11, | .1662 | July 1, '96, | .0402 |
| Build'g materials | Aug. 1, '01, | .1156 | Dec. 1, '11, | .0708 |
| Chemicals and drugs | Mar. 1, '16, | 1.6858 | Sept. 1, '10, | .5797 |
| Miscellaneous | Nov. 1, '04, | .6077 | July 1, '96, | .2150 |

The writer also discust other index-numbers—*Dun's Review*, *Sauerbeck's*, and the London *Economist's:*

"*Dun's* index of wholesale quotations for October stands at $152.355, against $152.018 on September 1. The present total shows a large increase over $126.663 on October 1, 1915, when the trend was also upward. The extensive damage to the leading cereal-crops, fully confirmed by the Government reports, has prompted heavy speculative buying, especially of wheat options, and similar conditions have existed in cotton, which has soared to the highest position in several years. During the month meat and dairy and garden products decreased but were more than offset by the advances in breadstuffs, other foods, clothing, metals, and miscellaneous.

"The following table gives *Dun's* index-number for July 1, with comparisons for earlier dates:

| | *Oct. 1, 1916* | *Sept. 1, 1916* | *Oct. 1, 1915* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Breadstuffs | $31.821 | $31.061 | $23.540 |
| Meat | 13.691 | 14.690 | 11.469 |
| Dairy and garden | 20.702 | 21.541 | 18.769 |
| Other foods | 12.616 | 11.962 | 10.717 |
| Clothing | 26.826 | 26.516 | 21.926 |
| Metals | 21.326 | 21.224 | 17.065 |
| Miscellaneous | 25.373 | 25.024 | 23.177 |
| Total | $152.355 | $152.018 | $126.663 |

"*Sauerbeck's* index-figure for the end of September is 134.4, which represents the inconsequential decline of one-tenth of a point, thus falling a shade short of the high level reached by the August figure, 134.5. In detail the figures show a decline from 129.7 to 128.1 in foodstuffs during September and an increase from 137.9 138.9 in materials. Vegetable foods (co etc.) advanced from 129.9 to 133.6, coffee and tea from 85.6 to 86.0, minerals 154.8 to 155.7, textiles from 128.9 to 130.9, and sundries from 133.8 to 134. Animal foods decreased from 154.7 to 146.1.

"For the end of September *The Economist's* index-number is 4423, an advance 51 points over the number for August which was 4372. The September figure represents a 100 per cent. increase from the basic number of 2200, which is the average of the commodities in question for the five-year period 1901–1905. The advances in September were general. Cereals and meats are 18½ points higher at 1018 other food (tea, sugar, etc.) has advanced points to 336½: textiles are 55 points higher at 937. Minerals, on the other hand, are lower, having declined 14½ points to 858½, while heavy goods, such as timber, leather, etc., are 12 points lower at 1073."

*Bradstreet's*, in discussing its own index-number, noted that, while the ultimate consumer in this country made complaints, there was at the same time "buying power of unprecedented proportions." Competition to get goods "seemed to overshadow the question of whether prices were not already too high." The writer said further:

"Tho there is much talk about the necessity for checking the upward flight of commodities, as well as about conservatism in buying being desirable, the fact is that supplies relative to demands are all too light, and while America remains the one leading open market of the world, with money to lend as credit to finance purchases by oversea buyers, little relief from high prices can be expected, particularly as prospects of peace seem as distant as at any time in the past. Indeed, the trends are such that the shopper has small room in which to operate, and while certain commodities, those that are subject to speculative manipulation, will no doubt ebb and flow in response to one or more of a multitude of factors, manufactured articles, of which there is a marked paucity for anything like speedy delivery, are likely to work higher instead of lower. In view of all the circumstances, a detailed recital of which is unnecessary, it is not astonishing to find that prices in England, on the continent of Europe, in Canada, and here are at record levels for what may be termed modern times; nor can the fact that numerous edible articles command the highest prices since our Civil War, with its fiat currency, occasion much astonishment.

"Examination of the individual groups shows that breadstuffs, crops of which are concededly short, are at a record high level, and a similar statement applies to provisions, hides and leather, and textiles. Demand for practically all of the commodities comprising the groups named is well-nigh insatiable and the extraordinary high prices prevailing for textiles is due not only to especially remunerative quotations for raw cotton, but to the fact that manufacturers are virtually besieged by orders.

"Pressure on our space prohibits more than passing mention of the actions of particular commodities, but it is well to mark the fact that fifty articles advanced within a month's time, while only nineteen declined and thirty-seven remained stationary."

---

**In the Same Boat.**—"I ask you to pay me this bill," said a tailor to a waggish debtor.

"Do you owe anybody anything?" asked the wag.

"No, sir," replied the tailor.

"Then you can afford to wait." And off he walked.

A day or two afterward the tailor called again. Our wag was not at his wit's end, so, turning to his creditor, he said:

"Are you in debt to anybody?"

"Yes, sir, I am sorry to say I am."

"Well, why don't you pay?"

"I haven't got the money," replied the tailor, with a wobegone countenance.

"That's just my case, my dear, sir. I am glad to perceive that you can appreciate my position. I always respect your judgment, sir. Give me your hand, sir."—*Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.*

---

**Wish-bone Not Needed.**—They were dining off fowl in a restaurant. "You see," he explained, as he showed her the wish-bone, "you take hold here. Then we must both make a wish and pull, and when it breaks the one who has the bigger part of it will have his or her wish granted."

"But I don't know what to wish for," she protested.

"Oh, you can think of something," he said.

"No, I can't," she replied; "I can't think of anything I want very much."

"Well, I'll wish for you," he exclaimed.

"Will you, really?" she asked.

"Yes."

"Well, then, there's no use fooling with the old wish-bone," she interrupted, with a glad smile; "you can have me."—*Wisconsin State Journal.*

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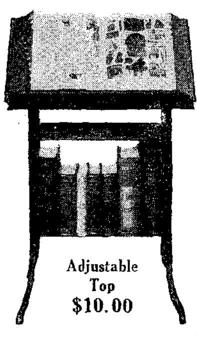

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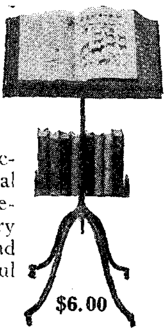

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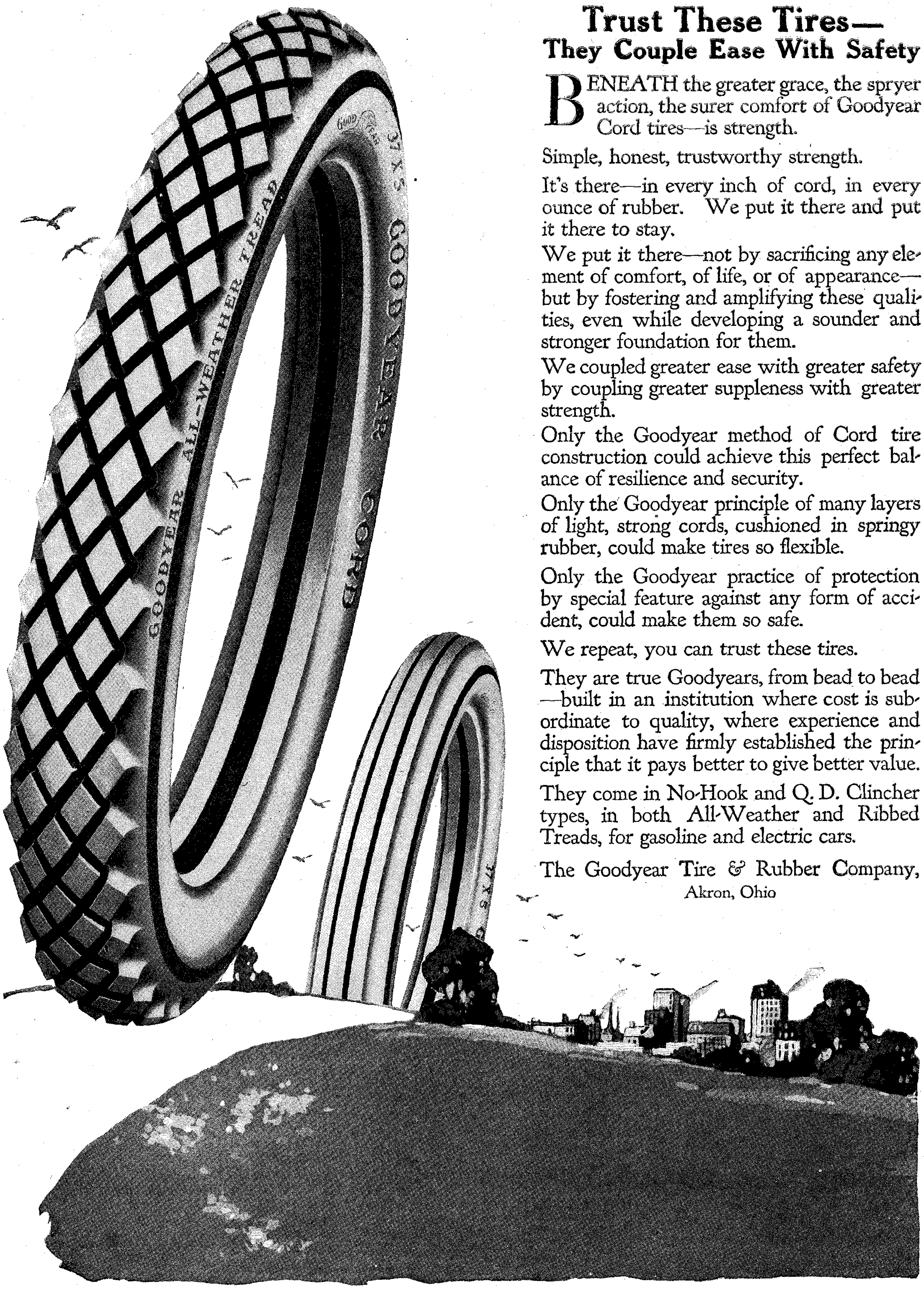

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